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THE
JAMMU AND KASHMIR ASSEMBLY DEBATES
(Official Report)

VOLUME II, 1934

(27th October to 2nd November 1934)

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

FIRST J. & K. STATE ASSEMBLY

1934.

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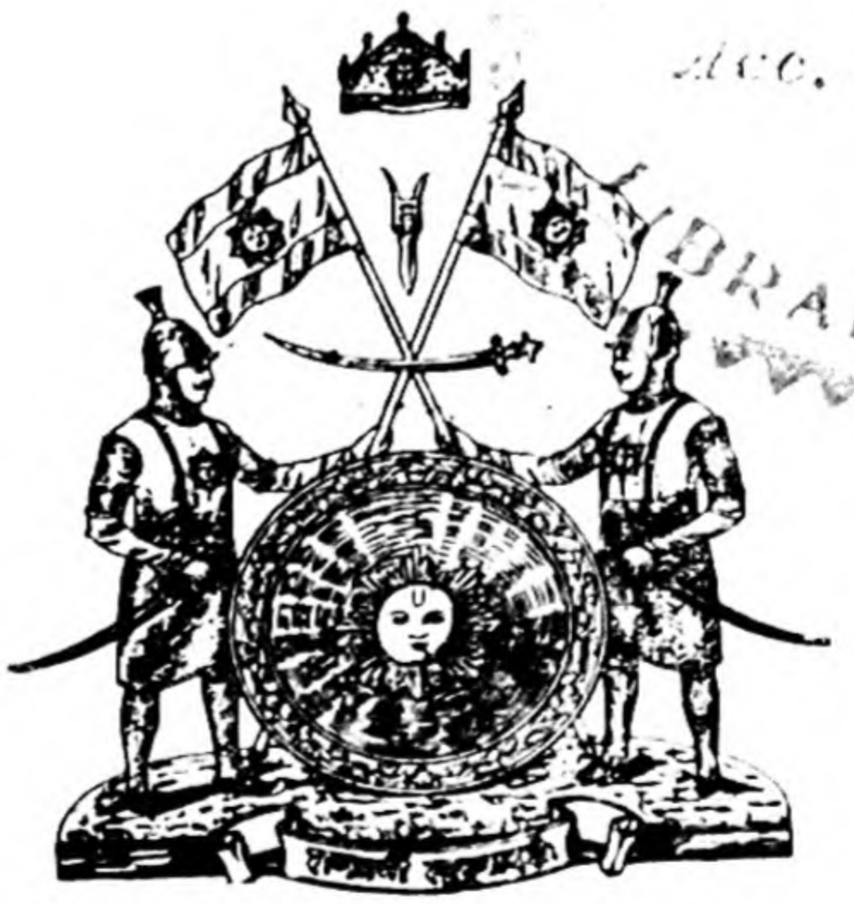

JAMMU:

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1935.

Jammu and Kashmir State Assembly

President :

THE HON'BLE SIR BARJOR DALAL KT., BAR-AT-LAW,
I. C. S., (RTD.).

Secretary :

PANDIT HIRANAND RAINA, B. SC., LL. B.

Assistant Secretary :

MR. MOHD. NASIR-UD-DIN KHAN, B. A., LL. B.

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STATE ASSEMBLY.

VOLUME II.

Monday the 27th October, 1934. / 11th Katik, 1991.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber at Rajgarh at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) in the chair.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Anant Ram, Director of Land Records and Devasthans, official nominated member in place of Rai Sahib Pandit Ram Chand Kak, Inspector General of Customs and Excise, took the oath of allegiance.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Members of the Assembly, I invite your attention to rule 92 of the Rules of Business and Procedure. As the different parties have not agreed to any proposal regarding the nomination of members and no decision has so far been arrived at, I will, therefore, make a suggestion which I hope you will kindly accept and oblige me. I would not like this rule to be disregarded. There are 60 non-official members out of whom 27 are to be selected.

Pandit Amar Nath Kak (Srinagar City North : Hindu): I beg to invite the attention of the Hon'ble President to rule 92 (2) and submit that according to this rule only elected members can vote. The Councillors are not included therein.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): This is a misprint. The correct word is "non-official". There are 60 non-official members in the House of whom 27 are to be selected for the Standing Committees. My suggestion is that Mr. Dobey's Liberal Party, which consists of 20 members, should propose nine names. The Conference Party consists of 14 members; therefore its leader Mian Ahmad Yar should propose six names. General Janak Singh should likewise propose six names out of the 14 Councillors, Mr. Kilam one out of the three Pandits and Sardar Budh Singh one out of the three Sikhs. Thus four seats will remain vacant. I request you to leave their distribution to me and assure you that I will make fair distribution of these and decide as best as I can.

Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey (Kathua : Hindu): Our party has 25 members and if Khwaja Saif Shah joins us, we shall be 26.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): I was not aware of this. This is all the better for it lightens my responsibility. Only one member will then remain out of the group. You can therefore propose ten names, the remaining three seats being left to my decision. When all the parties submit the names of the members selected by them I will distribute them between the different committees. I hope you will submit the names by Monday next positively. I would also point out that the procedure laid down in rule 92 is very complicated and my proposal may therefore be accepted. These committees will function for one year and you can make a change next year. Although by adopting the procedure laid down in rule 92 I do not doubt that able members will not be returned, yet I am afraid that highly educated members may be left out. In the end I would say that if my proposal is not accepted, I shall follow the procedure laid down in rule 92 for the appointment of Standing Committees is highly essential.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

157. * **Mian Ahmad Yar** (Muzaffarabad : Muslim): Will the Government please state:—

(*a*) Why the "Inqilab" and the "Siyasat" newspapers have been proscribed within the State?

(*b*) Are the Government prepared to place before the House the record of the publications which led to the proscription of these newspapers?

(*c*) Do these publications constitute any offence?

(*d*) If the answer to the question (*c*) is in the affirmative, will it please be stated why no complaint was lodged in the court against these newspapers?

Captain Kanwar Hira Singh (Political Secretary): (*a*) The member is referred to the Political Department Notifications dated 31st March and 26th February 1934 publisded in Government Gazette, dated 5th April and 1st March 1934, in which reasons have been given for the action taken by the Government against the "Inqilab" and "Siyasat" respectively.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The Government did not consider it necessary to prosecute the Editors of the newspapers in British India when they could take equally effective action against them under their own laws.

Mian Ahmad Yar: Was any explanation demanded from the Editors of these papers before they were proscribed?

Captain Kanwar Hira Singh: Warnings were issued to them through the Government of India but as those failed to produce the desired effect the papers were proscribed.

158. * **Khwaja Ali Mohammad** (Fatehkadal, Tenkipura, Srinagar City : Muslim): Is it true that:—

(*a*) In Udhampur District opium is purchased from the zamindars at the rate of Rs. 10 per seer?

(*b*) The same is sold at the rate of Rs. 70 per seer?

(*c*) Are the Government prepared to raise the cost price at least four-fold for the purpose of assisting the zamindars?

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh Ji (Finance Minister): (*a*) Yes, in parts of Udhampur District.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Government consider the present price sufficiently liberal. In British India the purchase price of similar opium is Rs. 9 per seer.

The members while asking questions should bear in mind that they can ask them with regard to present and not the future intention or action of Government. Such questions are not admissible. The members should in future bear this in mind. Such matters can be brought in the form of resolutions. Part (*d*) of the present question is of the same sort, but it has been admitted this time.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): (In reply to an objection raised by Pandit Jia Lal Kilam): Intention is a present thing. It is not a future policy. Such questions are admissible.

159. * **Pandit Jia Lal Kilam** (Srinagar City South : Hindu): How many Kashmir Pandit permanent and temporary teachers have been prematurely retired or thrown out of service from the Education Department during the last three years?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): No permanent teacher belonging to the Kashmiri Pandit community

has been retired prematurely or thrown out of service during the last three years except one who has been retired on medical grounds. Three temporary teachers were discharged for a time but two of them were re-employed subsequently.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: Sir, there is the word 'prematurely'. Does it mean before 25 years or 33 years?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: It was done according to the rules.

160. * **Khwaja Saif Shah** (Baramulla : Muslim): Do the Government know that thousands of zamindars of Kashmir migrate to the Punjab and different towns of India in search of employment?

Do the Government know that they have to face grave troubles there on account of their decadent and helpless position? If the Government know this, will they please state what steps they have taken for the relief of zamindars in this direction?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister): Government is aware that some zamindars migrate to the Punjab in the cold weather to work as labourers. This kind of migration is noticeable in many parts of India and it has been the experience of Government that these emigrants bring back considerable amount of cash with them on return to their homes at the spring time. It is a spirit of enterprise that impels them to go abroad instead of idling at home at a time when agricultural operations are at a standstill on account of climatic conditions and in no circumstances can it be interpreted as an index to their helpless position.

161. ***Khwaja Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq** (Amirakadal, Srinagar City : Muslim): Can the Government please state the number of foreign scholarships so far granted since 1932?

(*a*) How many of them were granted to Muslims?

(*b*) What amount was awarded under both heads separately?

(The question was withdrawn by the member).

162. ***Pandit Amar Nath Kak**: Are the Government prepared to make an experiment like that of Dayanand Industrial School of Lahore where both liberal and industrial education is imparted side by side? If they are not, are the Government prepared to give a liberal grant-in-aid to private agencies for trying such an experiment?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: The Government is not prepared to make any experiment or give liberal grant-in-aid so long as the finances of the State do not improve.

163. ***Haji Ahmad Shahdad** (Tashwan, Srinagar City: Muslim): (*a*) Is it true that the Electrical Department will also charge interest on the outstanding arrears from those consumers that fail to pay up the monthly electric charges regularly?

(*b*) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be prepared to relax this practice in these hard times?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: (*a*) No interest will be charged on outstanding arrears but in the event of non-payment of bills within 15 days of the following month an extra charge of two annas per rupee will be made.

(*b*) The rule has been framed with a view to encourage prompt payment. It cannot be relaxed.

164. **Bakhshi Moti Ram** (Mirpur: Hindu): Is it a fact that the trees of mangoes and berries in Illaqa Batala, Tehsil Bhimber, have been assessed to revenue in the last Settlement and duty is also imposed on the fruits of these trees when they are exported from within the State? Is this procedure adopted only in Illaqa Batala and, if so, will the Government please issue immediate orders to put an end to this hardship?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: (*a*) If the zamindars have, of their own accord, apportioned some amount out of land-revenue on mangoes and other fruit trees, the zamindars concerned are at liberty to apply for revision of *bachh*, if admissible under rules.

(*b*) Does not arise.

165. **Bakhshi Moti Ram**: Do the Government know that two months before the rainy season there takes place a discontinuance of water-supply from the water works of the town of Kotli (in Tehsil Kotli) which was constructed twenty years back by Raizada Trilok Chand from public contribution during the days of his Tehsildarship, and which is now-a-days in the charge of the Water Works Department of the State; and do the Government know that the inhabitants of the town suffer greatly on account of the stoppage of water-supply? Is it also a fact that this trouble can be removed with small expenditure by opening the source of the water works three or four feet deeper into the well which supplies water to it, and by cleaning out the mud from that well?

Is it also a fact that the estimate of expenditure for this work has been prepared and will the Government please state why this work is being postponed and will any attention be soon paid to it now?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: A well belonging to the zamindars is used for the purpose of supplying drinking water to Kotli. The well is looked after by the Public Works Department. The question of sinking another well is engaging the attention of Government.

166. **Bakhsbi Moti Ram**: It is known to the Government that the town of Mirpur is an important civil station having considerably large population consisting of Hindus (Mahajans, Khatris and Brahmans), Sikhs and Mohammadans. Will the Government please keep in view that every community should be represented in due proportion in the new Town Committee so that no community might have any grounds for complaint?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: This has already been done. 4 Hindus, 2 Sikhs and 4 Muslims have been nominated.

167. **Bakhshi Moti Ram**: Although the town of Mirpur is the capital of an important District, yet there is no Zenana Hospital and consequently the women of the town and those of the adjoining villages have to undergo considerable trouble in obtaining cure for the diseases peculiar to females. Will the Government please soon provide for this necessity?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: A trained mid-wife has been appointed at Mirpur. The question of opening a Zenana Hospital will not be taken up so long as the financial stringency lasts.

Sardar Budh Singh (Mirpur-Poonch: Sikh): I submit, Sir, that a sum of Rs. 15,000 was collected on the death of a Sahukar and an application was submitted to the Government that a Zenana Hospital be opened with this sum. Has this application come to the notice of the Hon'ble Home Minister or not? If it has come, why has it not been considered?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: We have received proposal. We are considering it, but this money is too insufficient to open a Zenana Hospital and the Government has no money in the present financial stringency for the aid.

168. **Mian Ahmad Yar**: Is it a fact:—

(*a*) That increase in the rate of Road Toll chargeable from carts has caused a decrease in the number of carts entering the State?

(*b*) If the answer to question (*a*) be in the affirmative, it may be stated how many carts entered the State during the last years of the prevalence of old rates?

(*c*) Keeping in view the decrease in the income of the zamindars from the sale of their grass etc., as a result of the decrease in the number of carts entering the State why should not recourse be had to the old rates of the Road Toll?

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh Ji: (*a*) and (*b*) No definite reply can be given in absence of statistics, the collection of which requires sufficient notice.

(*c*) This source of income of the zamindars is bound to disappear completely sooner or later, as rapid automobile transport supersedes uneconomic animal transport. Road toll by itself has nothing to do with this supersession.

169. **Pandit Jia Lal Kilam**: Do the Government know that Mr. Glancy has recommended adherence to preferring State-subjects in State service?

Captain Kanwar Hira Singh: Yes. The policy which has been in force since 1927 or earlier is being adhered to.

170. **Pandit Jia Lal Kilam**: If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will the Government state if it is a fact that a number of non-State-subject Muslims were taken in service, when qualified hereditary State-subject Hindus were available? If so, why does this not involve an injustice to the hereditary State-subject Hindus?

Captain Kanwar Hira Singh: The Government have, as already stated in reply to the above question, adhered to the policy of recruiting hereditary State-subjects in Government services so far as possible. Although the Government have also accepted the policy of remedying disparity in communal equalities in the services as opportunity offers, they do not believe that any Muslim non-State-subject has been employed when a qualified State-subject Hindu or Muslim was available. If, however, the member for Srinagar will give specific instances the Government will look into them.

171. **Pandit Jia Lal Kilam**: Have Kashmiri Pandits been ever granted special scholarships in arts or technical education?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: Yes.

172. **Pandit Amar Nath Kak**: Has not the inauguration of the Assembly made it all the more necessary for all the Heads of Departments and their officers to move with the Durbar?

Captain Kanwar Hira Singh: No. The inauguration of the Assembly does not alter the situation in this respect.

173 and 174. **Pandit Amar Nath Kak**: How many gazetted appointments have been created from 1980 to 1990?

What is the percentage of Kashmiri Pandits in gazetted ranks?

Captian Kanwar Hira Singh: There has been a net increase of 43 gazetted posts during this period owing to the progressive expansion of the administration. 29 of these posts have been created in the Education and Medical Departments alone where the expansion has been very rapid. There has, on the whole been a decrease of about Rs. 8,000 on the gazetted services as compared with the figures relating to the year 1980.

The percentage of Kashmiri Pandits in the gazetted services is 21·5.

Pandit Amar Nath Kak: Hon'ble President, I invite the attention of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to page 24 of the Glancy Commission Report where figures are given. The present figures are of fresh recruitment.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin (Prime Minister): Sir, if the member will refer to the Glancy Commission Report he will see that it includes Army, which cannot be discussed in this House.

Pandit Amar Nath Kak: Sir, does it include all the departments in the portfolio of the Hon'ble Minister-in-Waiting?

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin: Yes.

175. **Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla** (Shah Hamdan, Srinagar City: Muslim): Can the Government state whether classification of political prisoners in jails has been introduced here on the lines of British India?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: No classification of political prisoners in jails in British India has been adopted.

Classification of certain prisoners has been adopted in the State.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla: Sir, I am not anxious to go to the jail. I simply ask you a question.

176. **Sardar Kanahiya Singh** (West Kashmir: Sikh): Will the Hon'ble Revenue Minister please state:—

(*i*) Whether it is a fact that the Government has selected four persons who are already employed in the Police, Co-operative and Forest Departments, as candidates for the posts of Wazirs-i-Wazarat?

(*ii*) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will the Government please state whether they will be made to undergo some training before admitting them in the Revenue Department?

(*iii*) If the answer is in the affirmative, how long and where?

(*iv*) Have these four persons received the training relating to their respective departments?

(*v*) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government please state what expenses have been incurred in connection with this training and for how long and where they have received training?

(*vi*) Will the Government please state what standard of educational qualifications has been fixed for the post of Wazir-i-Wazarat?

(*vii*) Are the educational qualifications of these four persons upto this standard?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: (*i*) Yes.

(*ii*) Yes.

(*iii*) The exact nature and duration of the training is under consideration.

(*iv*) and (*v*) Yes. The member is referred to reply to question No. 52.

(*vi*) There is no question of fixing any educational standard for the selection of a candidate for Wazir Wazaratship as no direct appointments are made.

(*vii*) Yes.

177. **Sardar Kanahiya Singh**: Is it a fact that the Government is considering a proposal that Khalsa land or the like should be given for *Nautor* to a particular community? If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will the Government please give such land to the Sikhs whose means of livelihood is only agriculture?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: No. The latter portion of the question does not arise.

178. **Sardar Kanahiya Singh**: Are the Government aware of the fact that many persons have obtained hereditary State-subject certificates by unlawful means and influence?

(*a*) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, what measures have the Government adopted to prevent such unlawful practice?

(*b*) Are the Government prepared to appoint a Commission consisting of official and non-official members of this House to enquire into the validity of certificates during the last three years?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: (*a*) The member is referred to reply to Q. D. No. 190.

(*b*) No. The Revenue Minister is himself looking into the matter.

Hon'ble President, with your permission I wish to explain this matter. The question of obtaining State-subject certificates by unlawful means, raised by Sardar Sahib, is of vital importance. I am not aware of any certificates issued irregularly. All certificates so far given have been issued after full scrutiny. I would like to assure you that in the exercise of my revisional powers I hold all such certificates invalid as are brought to my notice and appear to me to have been issued in contravention of rules. There is no need of appointing a Commission.

179. **Sardar Kanahiya Singh**: (*a*) Is the Education Department aware of the fact that the Sikh community has constructed two Boarding Houses for Sikh students—one at Baramulla and the other at Chakar in the District of Muzaffarabad?

(*b*) Are there any rules of the Education Department under which the Government gives grant-in-aid for the construction and management of private Boarding Houses?

(*c*) If the answers to questions (*a*) and (*b*) are in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Education Minister please state why no grant-in-aid has been sanctioned so far in favour of the above mentioned Boarding Houses?

(*d*) Is the Education Department now prepared to give the amount admissible under the rules regarding grant-in-aid?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: The Education Department has no knowledge of the construction of a Sikh Boarding House at Baramulla except that a plot of land has been given by Government for this purpose. A Sikh Boarding House has been constructed at Chakar.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) and (*d*) Under Government orders no building grants are at present sanctioned owing to financial stringency.

180. **Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg** (Anantnag : Muslim): Do not the Government think it necessary to lay some sort of responsibility on Zaildars and Lambardars for the extension of rural education? If the answer is in the affirmative, what action has so far been taken by the Government in this respect?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : The Government do not consider it necessary to lay any responsibility on Zaildars and Lambardars.

181. **Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg**: Can the Minister-in-charge of Forests state whether annual meetings in accordance with the Glancy Commission recommendations were held in every forest division for the distribution of trees?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: Yes.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg: May I know why the information which I asked in the second part of my question has been withheld?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): I must have given some reason. I do not remember. It must be in the office. The Secretary will show it to you.

182. **Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg**: Did the Government allow any rebate or remission of land-revenue to the villages of

Kulgam and Anantnag Tehsils on account of the damage to Shali crops through *Rei* in 1990?

(*b*) If the answer to question (*a*) above is in the affirmative, please state the figures representing the area damaged through *Rei* and the amount of rebate or remission in proportion to the total land-revenue?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: (*a*) No. Rules 4 and 18 of Suspension and Remission Rules are clear.

(*b*) Does not arise.

183. **Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg**: (*a*) Can the Hon'ble Minister concerned please state whether it is a fact that in 1990 *Mujawaza* was realised from the *Rei* affected villages of Kulgam Tehsil, such as Nasurdragand, Mangaran, Arot Sanjar, Waisu, Dehima, Ghangam, etc.? Please also state whether the Shali damaged through *Rei* was returned to the zamindars of those villages when they had removed it to the Ghat and thus they had to suffer a loss of double the transportation charges?

(*b*) Will the Hon'ble Minister concerned please state whether on failure to pay *Mujawaza* Rs. 5 instead of Rs. 3-12-0 a Kharwar are charged from a zamindar?

(*c*) If the answer to question (*b*) is in the affirmative, do the Government know that in this way it charges nearly fifty per cent. interest per annum from a zamindar?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: The member for South Kashmir probably means by "*Mujawaza* Shali" rent in kind.

(*a*) The village names given are not correctly spelt. Presumably villages Nesobadragund, Sangren, Divesur, Irat-Devigam, Vesoo, Chanagam and Baihama are referred to. *Mujawaza* was recovered from these villages. Shali offered at Ghats was rejected from the villages mentioned in varying amounts on account of its being very inferior and unfit for issue to the public in Srinagar. Shali of reasonable quality even though *Rei* affected was accepted at Ghats. It is not known whether the rejected Shali was the actual produce of the villages mentioned or whether it was taken back to the respective villages or sold to Markabans who presented the Shali at Ghats or to grain-dealers.

(*b*) Yes. The rates have been sanctioned by His Highness' Government. No penalty rate, however, is applied to deliveries (*Mujawaza*) remitted by Governor Kashmir or on Shali not

delivered on supplementary purchase account (*Kus -kharid*). For adequate reasons in both these cases the amount advanced without interest charges is recovered. As remissions are sanctioned on sufficient reasons being forthcoming the penalty rate is only applied in the case of non-delivery for insufficient reasons.

(*c*) In view of the above this does not arise.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): No budget question is left now, so the resolutions will be taken up in their serial order. The first resolution to be taken up is that of Mian Qurban Ahmad and then will come the four resolutions of Sheikh Mohammad Amin. The 6th resolution will be of Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu. 7th of Sheikh Mohammad Amin, 8th of Sardar Kanahiya Singh, and thereafter Mian Qurban Ahmad, Pandit Jia Lal Kilam and Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu. The last resolution will be that of Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu. Two days have been fixed for resolutions, *i. e.*, today and Monday.

Mian Qurban Ahmad (Kathua: Muslim): Hon'ble President, Sir, while putting before the House my resolution that "a telegraph office be immediately opened at Kathua" I would like to submit that Kathua District has a great geographical importance inasmuch as it is situated on the State boundary. We have neither telegraph office nor telephones nor any postal arrangements there at present. If a telegraph office be opened at Kathua some profit will accrue to the Government after three or four years, if not in the very beginning. The people will also be benefited thereby. Even the urgent orders of the Government take not less than ten or twelve days to reach Kathua with the result that they are not complied with in time. Similarly a telegram takes ten hours to reach there. The same telegram would take ten minutes, if we had a telegraph office there. The telegraph office is at a distance of five miles from Kathua and the river Ravi, which is very difficult to cross in rainy days, flows between the two. The people feel a great difficulty; for if the cost of a telegram be nine annas they have to pay one rupee to the carrier. Samba is 27 miles from Kathua and the river Ujh and many other nallas, which it is very difficult to cross in the rainy season, stand between. Jasmergarh Tehsil is situated between Kathua and Samba. The telegraph office that may be opened at Kathua will connect Jasmergarh also. Bearing all these facts in mind I would appeal to the House to adopt this resolution.

Mian Ahmad Yar (Muzaffarabad: Muslim): Sir, the resolution put before the House by my friend is very important. Kathua is a district head-quarter and an officer equal to in rank to

a Deputy Commissioner puts up there. From the administrative point of view also a telegraph office is highly esssential. Recently when a few political prisoners went on hunger strike in the Kathua jail, the news took four days to reach Jammu. Even such important news take four days to reach here.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Did they die in the meantime?

Mian Ahmad Yar: This is a matter which is very important from the point of view of the public as well as the Government. Similar other news are also delayed for want of a telegraph office. With these introductory remarks I submit that a telegraph office at Kathua will be highly beneficial both for the public as well as the Government. Therefore a telegraph office should be opened there immediately. With these words I second the resolution.

Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey (Kathua : Hindu) : Sir I am prepared to further support this resolution. There are no telegraph offices at Kathua, Jasmergarh and Basohli and the nearest office to Basohli is at Bunera at a distance of ten miles. Similarly the nearest telegraph office to Jasmergarh is at Samba, also at a distance of ten miles. Many brooks which are very difficult to cross intervene. The head-quarters of the District are at Kathua. As there is no telegraph office in any of the tehsils of this District, it is highly essential to have one at Kathua.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): Sir. there is a mistake in the translation. The resolution runs thus in Urdu:—

یہ پرجا سبھا ماتیہ منڈل سے سفارش کرتی ہے کہ کٹھوعہ میں جو کہ ضلع کا صدر مقام ہے
اور سرحد پر واقع ہے ایک تار گھر کھولا جاوے

The English reading is as follows:—

> "This Assembly recommends to the Council that a telegraph office be immediately opened at Kathua the head-quarters of the District which is situated on the border line."

As the word " immediately " does not occur in Urdu it should be omitted from English also. We shall have much facility if this word be omitted. This question is under consideration since lon. The records show that the question was raised by General Janak Singh while he was the Public Works Minister.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): I am afraid the Urdu copy is incorrect. In the original resolution the words جلد از جلد are used. It appears to have been incorrectly copied.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: As I have already said, this proposal is under consideration since long. It is a fact that the people of Kathua have a great difficulty for want of a telegraph office. There is a telegraph office at Samba but it is at a distance of 27 miles from Kathua. There is no other State Telegraph office at hand. The least distant telegraph office in British India is ten miles away from Kathua. We have prepared a non-recurring estimate of Rs. 38,000 this year. Rs. 3,000 is the recurring expenditure. So much expenditure at Kathua will not yield a good return and there are many telegraph offices in the State which do not yield good income. Barring Jammu and Srinagar, there are three or four other telegraph offices which are financially self-sufficient. We shall consider this question next year or when our finances improve. The telegraph line will be extended to Rajouri this year. The Government desires to establish telegraph and telephone offices everywhere in the State. As there is no telegraph office near Rajouri and the telegram carrier can reach there after a long journey it was thought fit to extend the line there first. An estimate has been prepared and sent to the Finance Department and when we receive it back, we shall try to make provision in the next year's budget for extending the line to Kathua. If Mr. Qurban Ahmad will delete the word "immediately" from his resolution, I am prepared to accept his resolution, otherwise, I am sorry, I cannot.

Mian Qurban Ahmad: The word "immediately" may be deleted.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The resolution is put before you after deleting the word "immediately". Are you prepared to accept it or not?

Members: Yes, yes, yes.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The resolution is accepted after the deletion of the word "immediately" which was withdrawn by the member who proposed the resolution.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Mr. Mohammad Amin, do you want to take up your resolutions separately?

Sheikh Mohammad Amin (Jammu City: Mulsim): Yes Sir, I want to take them up separately.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Then you may first take up the resolution relating to the Medical Department.

Sheikh Mohammad Amin: Hon'ble President, Sir, my resolution is " that the grant for the Medical Department be increased ". My object in submitting this resolution is to show to the House the shortcomings of the Medical Department and the necessity for its expansion. To begin with, I shall take the venereal diseases and throw some light thereon. A study of the last Census Report reveals the fact that such diseases are very common in the mountainous parts of Jammu Province, *i. e.* Udhampur, Kathua, Reasi, etc. where 80 per cent. of the population is suffering from them. This does not become any civilized co ntry. Every well-wisher of the country has to hang down his head in shame at the sight of these figures. Sir, the House is aware of the destruction that these fatal diseases bring upon the human race. The victims die issueless. The deaf, the dumb, the cripple and the blind are the direct results of these diseases. The Medical Department knows all this, yet it has done nothing tangible in this direction. One touring dispensary maintained by the department is quite insufficient to combat this disease. There should be a touring dispensary at least in every district where such diseases prevail so that these diseases may be extirpated within as short a time as possible. I would also propose that there should be a preacher with every touring dispensary who may bring home to the people the causes and effects of these pernicious diseases and exhort them to abandon habits leading to these. Therefore I propose that the grant for this department be sufficiently increased to enable extensions of the operations for combating these diseases. It pains one to see that the Government pays very little attention to the health of the villagers. In almost every town there is some one who knows a little of Unani or Ayurvedic system of medicine. If such persons be given a little help and trained physicians appointed in big towns and made responsible for providing medical aid to the villagers, the present pitiable and deplorable condition causing death and distress to a large number of the people will disappear. In accordance with the inclinations of the people the Punjab Government has, besides opening dispensaries, appointed paid Unani physicians who have proved more useful and economic. But our Government has ignored the necessity of these physicians. The people of our country are more inclined towards Unani treatment. When the Government spends large sums of money on dispensaries it should also grant some handsome scholarships for studies in Unani system of medicine so that this useful system may not become extinct. I would like to call the attention of the

House to another deplorable fact, namely the realization in certain cases of prices of medicines given in the hospitals which has been in force for some time. In Kashmir there is a preponderance of the poor of whom there are many without any means of sustenance. It does not behave the Government to charge the people for medical help. I submit, Sir, that the rich classes get all sorts of medicines and other medical help free of charges from the same hospitals. The income accruing from the sale of medicines in the hospitals is very small. Therefore, I propose that the realization of prices for medicines be discontinued. I am of opinion that if the Research Department which has proved of no utility so far and from which no benefit is expected to accrue may be abolished and the sum of Rs. 6,800 budgetted therefor be given to the Medical Department for the above mentioned needs and thus the Government will have to bear no additional burden. I hope that the House will accept my proposal.

Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey (Kathua : Hindu) : Sir, while supporting the resolution of the respectable member, I would like to submit only that the sum provided for plague be included in the funds already budgetted for the Medical Department. If God wills and plague does not break out this year, then that sum of Rs. 34,000 should also be included in the grant to be spent by the Medical Department on the prevention of venereal diseases.

Sardar Budh Singh (Mirpur-Poonch : Sikh): Sir, this resolution is very useful not only because it concerns human welfare but also because it is an essential duty of the Government to pay special attention to the zamindars by whose labour the machinery of the Government moves.

Much has been said about syphlis here but, I submit, Sir, that it is a disease which cannot soon be put an end to. It will stop only when the present generation ends. But the big problem is Malaria and other diseases, which are prevalent these days among the zamindars particularly. If the responsible Government officials go to villages where the paddy crop has been reaped, they will find malarial patients in every house. They have no medicine, no diet, in fact no help of any kind available. The Hon'ble Home Minister, while replying to one of the questions remarked that he preferred the modern methods of treatment. If he meant that the Vedic or Unani method of treatment, whichever is at present in vogue in the country, be ignored and Vaids and Hakims be discouraged, then the limited opportunities of treatment available to the zamindars at present will also vanish. The zamindars cannot usually benefit by the allopathic treatment and generally prefer the indigenous systems. But Hakims and Vaids are poor and

until they are helped or provided with funds for preparation of medicines or given some allowances, and until patronized, they cannot develop it themselves nor can the public derive much benefit from them. The resolution may be adopted or not, but my duty is to point out to the House that the Government should do as much as possible to improve the financial moral and physical condition of the zamindars, for it is these people who keep the machinery of the Government running with their incessant toil. It is said that so much of quinine is distributed in order to fight against malaria but it is not ascertained whether the quinine supply reaches the zamindars or is exhausted in Tehsils, District head-quarters and towns. What we want is that indigenous drugs be popularised and not that quinine imported from Europe be distributed. The zamindars do not want quinine, but indigenous treatment. If with the price of quinine sufficient for four men indigenous drugs be purchased they will meet the needs of a hundred. Therefore, I submit, that the Hon'ble Home Minister should particularly keep this fact in view and make satisfactory arrangements for maintaining the health of the zamindars. It is a matter which cannot be disposed of by pleading lack of funds. We are not prepared to delete the word "immediately" from this resolution nor will the mere assurance that hospitals will be opened in future satisfy us.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla (Shah-Hamdan, Srinagar City: Muslim): Sir, there are, no doubt, two classes of people: the rich and the poor. It cannot be gainsaid that Unani method of treatment is highly beneficial for the poor. One of the Hon'ble Ministers, while replying to a question, remarked that the people of this place do not go out simply because of poverty. If it be a fact that there are no poor people in the State, and that people go down to India only to pass the winter, just as rich men of England and India come here in aeroplanes to visit Nishat and Shalamar gardens: and if it be true that the labourers of Kashmir pay only a pleasure trip to Bombay when they grow sick of frost, I will not oppose the development of modern methods of treatment and the use of patent medicines, and let Cod Liver Oil be prescribed for even slightest cold. But if the labourers do not go out to avoid cold or, as one of the Hon'ble Ministers remarked in his speech, becasue of helplessness, but because of want of employment, then

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): They do not go out because they do not get medicines?

.....

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla: I submit, Sir, that the Unani system of treatment is beneficial not only for the poor but also for the rich in certain cases. I will go to the length of saying that

this system is in certain cases more effective than the modern method of treatment. There are certain ailments where even the modern system has proved to be helpless. Let us take peralysis as an instance. The success achieved by Unani physicians in the treatment of this disease has not been reached by the modern physicians and the Unani method of treatment is always cheaper. *Charaita* from which quinine is extracted is cheaper than the latter and in certain cases more useful. *Charaita* worth a pice is equivalent to quinine worth two rupees and *Charaita* is in some cases more effective than quinine. I submit, Sir, that if our country is poor and its people are poor and have no money, funds should be set apart for helping Unani and Ayurvedic treatment as has been proposed. Encouragement of Unani and Ayurvedic methods of treatment will amount to greater help to the poor. The least qualified Doctor charges at least two rupees per visit. If the same amount be spent over Unani drugs the poor will be benefited a good deal. In supporting this resolution I, therefore, submit that a sum of money be granted for the help of Unani physicians and Vaids so that the poor people may be benefited. The Doctors do not go to villages and jungles where Gujars live and where no treatment is available. The reservation of a sum of money for this purpose will benefit the general public and large scale benefit is better than benefit of a few.

Pandit Amar Nath Kak (Srinagar City North: Hindu): Sir, I heartily approve of the resolution moved by my learned friend Sheikh Mohammad Amin, namely that medical help should be easily and readily available to every body, and it should be extended as much as possible so that no human being may be deprived of this blessing. I agree with my another learned friend Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla that attempts should be made to make medical help cheap and easily available which may also lead to the development of the Unani and Ayurvedic system of treatment as well, and funds should be provided in the budget for such encouragement. But I fail to understand why the abolition of the Research Department is proposed in order to provide funds for combating diseases, making medical help available to the poor and extending the Medical Department. The Research Department is a historical and scientific department, (Cheers), and in British India the Government attaches considerable importance to this department. If you study the British Indian conditions, you will find that the best scholars, the best architects and the best archeologists are appointed in this department. Sir John Marshall who has continued research work even after his retirement will prove what efforts he had to put in in order to discover the arts and sciences of British India that lay buried, and to revive its history. Kashmir is the treasure of arts and sciences and

is the only country whose history can be traced without any break to distant past and which has many ancient monuments to prove its history. To keep alive this history, to revive these arts and sciences and to preserve these ancient monuments we require an upto date Research and Archeological Department. The responsibility of preserving this history for the future generations rests upon us. The Government is responsible for the preservation of this stock of knowledge so that the future generations may benefit by it. In view of these facts, we are not justified in abolishing a department of literary, educational and historical interests, simply because we cannot afford medicines owing to financial stringency. Medicines must, no doubt, be provided, and the medical grant must be increased, but this highly essential department should in no way be affected. Our ancient monuments that were discovered by big officers lent from British India are going to rack and ruin for want of funds. It does not become the members of this Praja Sabha to propose the abolition of this important department because of financial stringency.

Pandit Lok Nath Sharma (State Councillor): Sir, I would like to point to the House that there is no mention of the Research Department in the original resolution. The orginal resolution is " that the grant for the Medical Department be increased ", and not that the grant for the Research Department be transferred to the Medical Department. The Research Department is a very useful institution and if Sheikh Mohammad Amin desires to raise any question regarding it, he may move a separate resolution for that.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): He has simply put an argument. The original resolution is to increase the grant of Medical Department.

Pandit Lok Nath Sharma: It is very essential to have a Research Department in Kashmir. Kashmiris will benefit a good deal by this department.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): I believe you are not a Kashmiri.

Pandit Lok Nath Sharma: Taking Jammu and Kashmir as one unit, I believe, Sir, that I am a Kashmiri. I have already submitted, Sir, that sufficient funds should be provided for the prevention of venereal diseases. Therefore I am always prepared to support this resolution. I have only to say that be it a Doctor or a Hakim, he should be competent, qualified and a State-subject and must not be imported from outside. I am in no case in

favour of help being given to itinerant quacks who go about saying that they have *Mumera*. I am reminded of a story of a retired doctor of Jammu. This doctor retired from service long ago, but if he were still in service I believe the Hon'ble Home Minister would surely punish him. A patient, who was suffering from tooth-ache went to him and was told to wait till the doctor went into get the forceps. The patient was frightened by the name of the instrument and ran away. In the meantime another patient came. The doctor came out of the room with the forceps and asked this patient to open his mouth. As soon as he opened his mouth the doctor thrust the forceps in and extracted his tooth. The patient kept shrieking with pain. The grant should never be increased if help is to be given to such doctors.

Similar story is current about a Hakim. A patient whose stomach was aching died. Somebody went to the Hakim who was treating him and told him that the patient had breathed his last. The Hakim replied: "It is all right. The medicine was administered for that very purpose." The man said again: "Sir, the patient has died." The Hakim replied: "It is all right. He has in any case been relieved of the pain."

Therefore, I submit, Sir, that qualified doctors should be helped. Hakims and quacks who go about in the Amirakadal Chauk with black coats on to sell *Mumera* (eye-powder) should never be helped. It matters little to them if the buyer has to use spectacles afterwards. While granting aid it should be borne in mind that the recipient must be a qualified doctor or Hakim so that the people may become healthy and robust and be able to serve the country and society as well.

Haji Ahmad Shahdad (Tashwan, Srinagar City : Muslim): While supporting the resolution of my respectable friend, I submit that the Medical Department should be provided with funds enough to enable it to successfully combat venereal diseases. If no attention is paid towards this important matter one will easily conclude that the poor are left unheeded. To safeguard the health of the people hospitals should be opened and medical aid provided. Ninety per cent. of the inhabitants of Srinagar are accustomed to Unani system which therefore requires full attention.

Mian Qurban Ahmad: Sir, unfortunately I also follow the same profession and am a diploma-holder of the Tibia College, Delhi. I want to say something about the Hakims. Sometime back I toured about in Kathua and found that no medicines are available to the poor people there. They have no means of livelihood, nothing to wear and no money to pay the land-revenue.

In their illness they cannot undertake a journey of ten miles to go to the hospital nor can they afford to hire horses. The Hon'ble Home Minister had remarked that the modern system of treatment should be encouraged. Does he mean that the Unani system should be altogether discarded? The poor people cannot afford a sum of five rupees for a patent English medicine. With this amount hundreds of patients can be treated by the Unani system of medicine. I may be informed whether the doctors have discovered any remedy for such diseases as phthisis and cancer etc., which have been declared incurable by the Unani Hakims and Vaids. Why then are the doctors to be preferred? Therefore, I would request the House that Hakims and Vaids be encouraged and facilities provided for them.

Chaudhri Abdulla Khan (Jammu Wazarat : Muslim): Sir, I support this resolution strongly. The allopathic system of treatment does not suit the zamindars much because it is costly. The Glancy Commission has also observed that complaints were received that the doctors do not treat their patients sympathetically and it has also been seen that the mixture they administer is nothing but water.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Yes, every mixture contains water. (Laughter).

Chaudhri Abdulla Khan: The doctors being neat and clean people cannot stand the nasty smell emanating from the zamindar's clothes. (Laughter). It also is not an easy task for the Government to open so many dispensaries in the suburbs. Therefore Hakims and Vaids should be appointed in the Muffasil and they should be helped. Hakims can be employed on small salaries and their medicines are also cheaper. Sardar Hari Singh has rightly remarked that death is the best remedy for a poor zamindar when he falls ill.

Col. Abdul Rahman Khan (Udhampur : Muslim): Hon'ble President, Sir. I desire to say something about the diseases prevailing in the Udhampur District. This is a big district comprising five tehsils. I am partly in favour and partly against my learned friends. I support the resolution because the allopathic medicines are more efficacious and the doctors are qualified. Syphlis and malaria are common diseases in the Udhampur District. Malaria is common particularly in the months of Bhadon, Assuj and Katik and every body suffers from it. The patients are treated by local physicians known as Vaidraj. There was no hospital at Udhampur at first. The Government distributed quinine

through the post-offices and subsequently when a hospital was opened there they fixed the price of a quinine pill at one pice. This year when our Government began to charge prices for medicines they raised the price of a tablet of quinine from one pice to two pice though the tablet was the same. The people who had become used to take allopathic medicines were compelled to resort to the local physician and take his poisonous drugs now. They began to die fast. When formerly they could live without food for ten or twenty days, now they could hardly pass four or five days without food and succumbed to death much earlier. This is a fact. (Laughter). When we used to get up for the morning prayers loud cries were heard that Mr. so and so was dead. He was suffering from such and such disease. Once I asked a Vaidraj "What medicines do you possess". He showed me a red powder which he had in a phial. On enquiring as to whether he had any certificate or Sanad, I was told in reply as to what I meant by a certificate and what it was like. I questioned him again as to who was responsible for all the deaths that occurred to which the Vaidraj replied that God who caused the disease was responsible, and not they who could only treat, and that when a patient got well after undergoing several fasts they gave him medicine for regaining strength. (Laughter). In course of time all those patients who were under his treatment died. Eventually I thought of making an experiment on one of the patients and accordingly conveyed one of the patients who had been prescribed several fasts to the hospital. I told Dr. Mela Ram who was on duty at the hospital that the patient was suffering from "San" brain-fever and asked what his diagnosis was. He replied that there was nothing serious and the patient was suffering from constipation. The doctor kept him under treatment for two or three days. He recovered gradually and walked home without any support. Therefore, I submit, Sir, that unqualified persons should be punished heavily if they administer any medicine. (Hear, Hear). I mean, Sir, that be it a Hakim, a Vaidraj, a Homeopath, or a doctor, he must be qualified. As has been remarked by Maulvi Sahib that Unani medicines are very effective, it is just possible that Mian Qurban Ahmad may give him a pill. (Laughter). But we ordinary mortals should have qualified doctors to treat us. If any unqualified Hakim or Vaidraj be caught administering medicines he should be given an exemplary punishment. (Cheers).

Mr. Jagat Ram Aryan (Udhampur Wazarat: Hindu): Sir, no one can deny the fact that if Government can help the zamindars in any appreciable manner it is by way of medical aid. But in this connection, I submit, Sir, that as pointed out by Col. Abdul Rahman Khan there are many quacks who go about not only in

the hilly tracts and the suburbs of Jammu but even in the cities of Jammu and Srinagar selling *Mumera* while they themselves wear spectacles. Although they themselves suffer from paralysis and cannot cure themselves, yet they prescribe medicines for others who suffer from this disease. Such cunning quacks sell medicines simply to rob the public. All the Sabhas and societies of both Hindus and Muslims have been clamouring against this for a long time. The Government should make special arrangement to cheek these quacks who have not qualified themselves in any recognized college and possess no diplomas but go about to rob the public in order to earn a living.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: I raise a point of order. The motion in the House is for the medical aid.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): No, somebody has given a suggestion for giving aid to Unani Hakims. It comes in that.

Mr. Jagat Ram Aryan: In this connection, I submit, Sir, that the duty of Government is to turn out the unqualified quacks and discourage such people. Those who have qualified themselves in recognized medical institutes should be allowed to practice subject to the grant of licence so that the Government may be in the know of persons who are efficient and can work among the poor and the zamindars. So far as the Medical Department is concerned it generally sends to the Muffasils freshers with hardly three or four months' practice. Such doctors are no better than the above mentioned quacks because they are inexperienced. They are deputed to rural areas immediately after their return from the colleges. They go in their gay suits and hats and do harm instead of good. Special arrangements should be made in this behalf. These doctors should be made to undergo three or four years' practical training under the Chief Medical Officer and other experienced Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the central hospitals, and thereafter they should be deputed to the rural areas.

Major General Rai Bahadur Thakur Janak Singh (State Councillor): Hon'ble President, I have not stood up to discuss the resolution. Whether the grant be increased or not, it is for the Hon'ble Home Minister to reply. I am already conscious of the financial difficulties which I personally know. I have no objection to hospitals being opened at every place. But the question that has been raised is whether any grant should be provided for Vaids and Hakims. The policy of our State has so far favoured the encouragement of allopathic and not any other system of treatment. If the Government have full faith in its financial position

as to be able to open hospitals in every village. nobody will resort to the Hakims and Vaids for treatment. (Hear, Hear). I do not mean to say that the Vedic and Unani systems are inferior to the other system, but because the doctors draw high salaries from the Government and are well off they always wish the patients to recover soon and thereby establish their reputation. The Unani Hakims are on the other hand hard pressed for money and get no aid from the Government but only presents from the people in the shape of potatoes and other vegetables. They wish to prolong the illness of the patients in order to get something to live upon. In this connection, I submit, Sir, that where it has been the policy of our Government to incur expenditure on allopathic system of treatment only, we have to consider whether or not the allopathic system is obtaining in the villages. Which system suits the people? I agree with Sardar Budh Singh that the ordinary zamindar cannot afford to call in the doctor. I have kept a horse in my village and have given orders that if any body falls ill it may be sent to fetch the doctor. As this is a tall horse the doctor cannot ride it and demands a pony instead. Eighty per cent. of the people are on the mercy of the Hakims. Since the Government cannot open a hospital in every village the people have to resort to Hakims and Vaids who deserve to be helped. There is a further difficulty as to what minimum qualifications a Hakim should possess. I agree to attention of the Government being invited to appointing one Hakim or Vaid in Jammu and one in Kashmir to work under the supervision of the local Tehsildar or Wazir. If the people are satisfied with this system, then Hakims and Vaids should be appointed in places where allopathic medical help cannot be made available. The Government may change its policy if this system of treatment proves successful. Licences should be granted to the Hakims in that case. My suggestion is that the Government should help the Hakims especially in places where there is no hospital near at hand.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The meeting is adjourned. We shall meet again at 2 o'clock.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Two of the Clock, Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) in the chair.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Does any other member desire to speak?

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: Sir, among the various experiences which I have passed one is that I have been a victim of several

ailments and had consequently to approach good many doctors and Hakims and had to wait upon the Vaidhajs as well. So far as the resolution moved by Sheikh Mohammad Amin is concerned, I am in perfect agreement with it. I am of opinion that the grant for the Medical Department should be increased and expenditure should not be confined to the development of allopathic system of medicine only. It is at the same time imperative to spend a sufficient amount of money for the encouragement of Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine. Sir, I will cite an instance. Five or six years ago I fell ill. The doctors held various opinions about me and their diagnosis differed. It so happened that a great man—Lala Lajpat Rai—was also suffering from the same disease at that time. When all the attempts of the doctors proved futile we learnt that he went to Delhi and got well under the treatment of a Hakim known as the "Nabina Hakim"—the blind physician. I too left for Delhi and placed myself under the treatment of Nabina Sahib there. Sir, Nabina Hakim succeeded where the doctors had failed. This Nabina Hakim was the brother of Dr. Ansari and I stayed in their house for a long time and found that when Dr. Ansari failed to satisfy any of his patients he sent him to his elder brother Nabina Hakim. Many of my learned friends have expressed their opinions about Vaidrajs and Unani Hakims which is correct to a certain extent, but it is not advisable to hold them to ridicule. If some Hakim or Vaidraj does not understand the principles of his science or is not well-versed in his profession, we cannot hurriedly conclude that all Hakims and Vaidrajs are in the wrong.

Col. Abdul Rahman Khan: I meant persons without a diploma.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: I am ready to cite numerous instances which will show that many of the so-called doctors are no better than compounders nor have they any certificates. It should not be binding for one class only to possess certificates. The doctors should be no exception.

As regards the question, whether the allopathic or the national system of medicine is better, it is very difficult to say as has also been remarked by a great Englishman "comparisons are always odious". The allopathic system is based on scientific principles. It must develop because large sums of money are spent over its research and development. In this connection, I submit, Sir, that allopathy as the word implies is a treatment of "*Alamat*" or the symptoms. It is only a treatment of the outward symptoms but does not go to the root of the disease. I do not mean to convey that the allopathic system of treatment should be discontinued. My object is that when it is being extended and encouraged the

Unani and the Ayurvedic system should not be deprived of Government help. We are the inhabitants of a country where European diet does not suit as our ways of living, eating, drinking are diametrically opposed to theirs. Sir, I believe that the Unani and the Ayurvedic system of treatment was introduced here after some experiment and hence it suits us better. In view of these facts, I strongly support the resolution moved by Mr. Mohammad Amin and submit that no Government, especially an Indian Government, can ignore such an important matter.

I would also like to submit that it appears from Mr. Mohammad Amin's speech that he wishes to cure the body at the cost of the soul. Knowledge is a cure for the soul. I submit, Sir, that it is only the Research Department which can connect the past, the present and the future. To abolish the Research Department is therefore tantamount to the killing of the soul and developing the body only. But, Sir, the body cannot exist without the soul although we may bring to its help thousands of systems of treatment. With these words I support the resolution. (Cheers).

Sheikh Abdul Hamid (State Councillor) : Sir, the resolution moved by my friend Sheikh Mohammad Amin is very important because it concerns human life. The health of a man depends to a great extent on medical aid and if the same is provided at proper time he can survive. Many precious lives are lost prematurely for want of proper and timely medical help. In view of these facts, I entirely agree with this resolution of my friend. I would like to add a little more to what has already been said by the other members. They have all remarked that the allopathic system of treatment is better than the indigenous system and I would say that sometimes the one system of treatment proves useful and sometimes the other. There are good doctors even among allopaths as there are efficient practitioners among the Hakims and Vaids. The cure of a disease depends upon its diagnosis. When a doctor, Hakim or Vaid rightly diagnoses a disease, he can prescribe an effective medicine for it. It is, therefore, necessary that persons who are appointed as doctors, Hakims or Vaids should be well versed in their profession. All their medicines, however, efficacious, are otherwise useless if they cannot diagnose correctly. The people of India in general and of Kashmir in particular have a special liking for indigenous drugs which are easily available. We can, therefore, derive a greater benefit from these drugs which are also less costly. A doctor's prescription costs one rupee or twelve annas and he changes it the next day with the result that the patient has to incur heavy expenses. The indigenous drugs cost the patient one anna or at most two annas daily. In view of

the poverty of the masses, it is necessary to pay special attention to the Unani and Vedic systems of treatment and to secure the services of efficient Hakims and Vaids. We have now to see how to meet the expenditure to be incurred on this. My friend has spoken about the Research Department and Pandit Jia Lal Kilam has remarked that the Research Department is an institution which provides food for the soul. He meant to say that if there be no soul there can be no life; and just as we require food for the maintenance of the body we require it most for the development of the soul. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to this department. If we look into its past and present we will find the outlook quite dark and it will appear that the department is at present serving no useful purpose. The future we leave to the posterity. The expenditure on this department though very small is nevertheless a sheer waste. This department should be brought under reduction and its funds should be given to the Hakims and Vaids who should tour about in the rural areas and treat the patients. I think this will be more beneficial than maintaining a department to preserve the ancient history.

After this brief statement of my reasons, I would like to make a submission to the House. I have been observing from some days that every member of the House desires to speak something and tries to get a chance, but since groups have been formed and the members are supplied with copies of resolutions etc. one day before they are laid down for discussion, there is no reason why every one should try to speak. My suggestion is that members be selected from each group to speak on each individual resolution.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: Is the Hon'ble member giving a ruling?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): He is only making a suggestion. How can I stop him.

Sheikh Abdul Hamid: I am making a suggestion. I am not giving any order. My remarks do not impose any restriction on you because you belong to no group.

If the House considers this submission much precious time will be saved and we shall have time to discuss all the resolutions ; otherwise many of the resolutions will have to be postponed to the next session for want of time and their movers will be disappointed.

Lala Shiv Nath Nanda (Srinagar City: Hindu other than Kashmiri Pandits): Sir, it is either leaders or pleaders who can deliver speeches and I am neither, but I must express my views.

I agree that the indigenous system of treatment is bound to be cheap, but one of my friends who represents the Harijans here remarked about Jammu that there are Hakims who sell medicines to others but themselves wear spectacles and cannot find any cure for themselves. It is imperative that Hakims and Vaids should be duly qualified and not such persons whose medicine means sure death.

I would also say that I do not agree to the remarks that the Research Department has done no work as I can show that this department has discovered books, which deserve to be written in golden letters. This department is considered to be very essential in every country and lakhs of rupees are spent over it. Then why should we abolish it here? I would urge that the grant for this department be increased by reappropriation from other heads as this department is unable to extend its activities for want of funds. If funds be provided, the complaint that it has done nothing will disappear. This department must be maintained because it is as much needed here as in other countries. It has done a lot of work despite paucity of funds and has produced many books.

Sheikh Abdul Hamid: Can you name any book?

Lala Shiv Nath Nanda: Yes, I can show you hundreds of books. Next to me is sitting here a gentleman whose brother was the Head of this Department. He can name hundreds of books which have all been published.

I also submit, Sir, that some inhabitants of the State be deputed outside for studies in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine so that these people may benefit us on their return after completion of their course. The outsiders cannot prove as useful for they do not know our conditions. I agree with my brother that means be adopted to introduce the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of treatment and that the Vaids and the Hakims must be qualified.

My friend Sardar Budh Singh remarked that he has a prescription which has benefited thousands of people. but as he is not qualified I would not recommend him. With these words I support the resolution that it is essential to develop the Unani and Vedic systems of treatment.

Lala Ram Lal Vakil (Poonch: Hindu): Sir, the resolution moved by Mr. Mohammad Amin does not relate to qualified or unqualified Vaids or Hakims. His resolution is that the grant

for the Medical Department be increased. Many of the members have already thrown some light on this resolution. The Hon'ble Home Minister while replying to a question put by my friend Bakhshi Moti Ram today about the opening of a Zenana Hospital in Mirpur said that it is not possible because of financial stringency although a local money-lender expressed his willingness to contribute a lump sum of ten thousand rupees for this purpose. We can get a lady doctor on a monthly salary of a hundred or hundred fifty rupees at present and the expenditure on a peon and a compounder will not exceed forty or fifty rupees. In short the dispensary can be run with two hundred rupees a month. The cost of medicines for the treatment of the females can be met from the grant already sanctioned which need not be increased. Ten thousand rupees are quite sufficient for two years. Irrespective of the fact that Mirpur stands third in the State in respect of population, it is also a trade centre and the head-quarter of the District. It extends seventeen miles towards Kotli and about thirty miles towards Rajouri. Therefore a Zenana hospital should immediately be opened in Mirpur. I appeal to the members of the House to vote for this important resolution so that it may be carried.

Sheikh Mohammad Amin : Sir, I would first of all like to reply to the speech delivered by my friend Mr. Kak. I never meant that an important department like the Research Department should be abolished. (Hear, Hear). I proposed the abolition of this department simply because the Government should, in view of the financial stringency, run at present only those departments which are essential. I have no objection to the retention of this department if the grant for the medical department can be increased without abolishing it. I wanted simply to direct the attention of the Government to this question. My object in recommending help for Unani Hakims was that under the present circumstances the Government cannot afford to employ a sufficient number of qualified physicians. If the Government cannot provide us with qualified physicians, it can at least help Hakims who can render some service. Otherwise our desire is that the Government should appoint qualified Hakims or doctors everywhere if possible. My learned friends Pandit Lok Nath and Col. Abdul Rahman should realize that the Government will never help such Hakims as they have mentioned.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): Sir, the Medical Department is quite willing and prepared to give the people as much medical relief as possible. In this connection it is perhaps necessary to mention—if it be not self-praise, what the Medical Department has done so far, and what assistance it has

received from the Government. The grant for this department was four lakhs in 1917-18, that is sixteen years ago, but now, *i. e.*, in 1934, it stands at eight lakhs which means a cent. per cent. increase. I feel sure that my friends here will agree with me today in holding that having increased the medical grant cent. per cent. the Government cannot go any further. A study of conditions prevailing in British India will reveal the fact that in no province has the grant for medical relief been increased more than fifty per cent. (Hear, Hear). It might be interesting to learn that the Government granted a sum of Rs. 66,000 for the prevention of plague in Jammu. Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey remarked that the amount for the prevention of plague will be saved if plague does not break out. As regards this I would like to inform him that this amount has not been provided for the plague epidemic, but for the prevention of plague. As the plague germs are carried by rats a staff has to be maintained with this amount which will see that the number of rats does not increase so much as to cause plague. For destruction of rats in the villages we have appointed this staff which has been distributed over the Jammu tehsils, each of which has been sub-divided into circles, each in charge of one compounder and ten peons to check the multiplication of rats. They stay in one village from 15 to 21 days to make observations. From the number of rats caught in the traps, they will be able to conclude after carrying on this work for four or five months, whether or not the number of rats is on the increase. If they find that the rats have begun to leave their holes they will conclude that plague germs have begun to appear. I shall then depute the epidemic staff so that the infection may not be spread, and plague may not break out in Jammu. The Government has provided the medical department with an amount of Rs. 66,000 for this purpose and this amount is not meant for being saved. I will spend it—spend every pie of it. As has been promised by the Director of Medical Services, it is expected that after two years we shall no longer have to spend thousands of rupees on plague, as we have to do at present.

This year we had to spend on this account an amount of fifty thousand rupees, forty thousand in Jammu and ten thousand in Kashmir. God forbid, when plague breaks out, we have to spend a sum of fifty thousand rupees. It is hoped that we shall no longer have to incur this expenditure of fifty or sixty thousands.

The next point discussed by Sheikh Mohammad Amin was about the venereal diseases which are widely prevalent in the hilly tracts of Bhadarwah and Kishtwar. I am much interested in it. The House is perhaps aware of the fact that the Government has opened a Travelling Dispensary which tours about in the villages and treats the patients. The patients undergo one or two

injections only, and as soon as they get a little relief they return to their houses without completing the full course of injections and getting fully cured. The Hon'ble the Revenue Minister has promised to maintain a register in which the names of the patients suffering from these diseases will be entered. Special attention will be paid to them and they will be compelled to undergo full treatment. Sheikh Mohammad Amin remarked that it has given much pleasure to learn that preachers have been sent from Jammu. I cannot understand what more the Government can do in the matter. The question regarding the retention or abolition of the Research Department has nothing to do with the Medical Department, but I assure you that the Research Department is very necessary and it is badly needed (Hear, Hear,—Cheers). I have been here for two years and have come to the conclusion that it is highly essential to maintain this department. There is a wealth of the country which requires to be protected. I happened to go to Europe to attend the Round Table Conference. A French professor requested me for a manuscript, but I did not give it to him as I do not like the manuscript to be removed from this country. The Research Department is very useful for us as it is the duty of this department to discover ancient wealth. I am therefore deadly against the abolition of this department. (Hear, Hear).

Sardar Budh Singh complained of the prevalence of malaria and suggested the distribution of quinine. Quinine worth two thousand rupees has recently been distributed in Mirpur, worth eleven thousand rupees in Jammu and worth two thousand in Uri and Muzaffarabad. Fortunately malaria does not prevail so much in Kashmir, and would to God that it may never occur, but still quinine worth thirteen thousand rupees was distributed in Kashmir as well. It was distributed free and not a single pice was charged.

The most important question is that the Government should help the Hakims and Vaids. I would like to declare it on behalf of the Government that it has full sympathy with them—be they Hakims or Vaids. (Hear, Hear.)

While replying to one of the questions, I remarked some days back that even at present we have one Unani as well as one Vedic Dispensary here and the Government is ready to incur some expenditure over them. The members of this House may move resolutions on the subject to draw our attention in this matter but they must keep the financial stringency in view. The sympathies of the Government are always with them. Every member of this House and every Minister of this State desires that departments like Education and the Medical must develop and wishes that the public be served and facilities provided for them; but it has been

our misfortune that ever since our arrival we had to face financial difficulties here. I do not like to see this State bankrupt, (Cheers) and wish that such a contingency should never arise. (Cheers).

In view of the present financial difficulties, I cannot give you a promise that I shall grant one or two lakhs more to the Medical Department, but I assure the House that the Government will surely grant some help to Unani Hakims and Vaids (Hear, Hear—Cheers).

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The motion before the House is: "This Assembly recommends to the Council that the grant for the Medical Department be increased". Those who are in favour of it should say "Aye" and those who are against it should say "No."

I think "The Ayes have it" and the resolution is carried.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Sheikh Mohammad Amin will move his second resolution now.

Sheikh Mohammad Amin (Jammu: Muslim): Hon'ble President! My resolution is "That the grant for the Industries Department be increased". By proposing this increase I want to convey that the present grant of Rs. 11,100 is quite insufficient and should be increased to such an extent that the people of the State may derive some real benefit from this department. It is evident that this small amount is too insufficient either to help any industrial institution or to develop cottage industries and consequently a decent increase in the grant of this department should be sanctioned. The increased grant will enable this department to find new avenues of employment for the unemployed and with the gradual development of such means unemployment may be removed. Keeping in view the present financial stringency of the State I would propose that this year's grant be doubled so that this department may be able to give some help to cottage industries, and by means of advertisement create a market for the local products in India and other countries of the world.

I would also like to submit, Sir, that before opening a factory, the extent to which it will affect the interests of cottage industries and the consequences that will ensure therefrom should be duly considered. Every experienced man knows to what extent the introduction of machinery has contributed to the unemployment of craftsmen. We learn that the Government is now-a-days considering the question of helping the establishment of a woolen yarn mill and that too by a non-State-subject which will affect the

cottage industries adversely, and throw thousands out of employment. In reply to this the Government may state that the machine-made yarn is finer. This is correct but what is the remedy for the increased unemployment caused thereby? What we have to see at present is that unemployment should not increase in our State. Those factories and industrial institutions should be assisted which will not affect the cottage industries adversely and financial help should not be extended to capitalists. Some of the industries, referred to by the Hon'ble the Revenue Minister in his speech, deserve special attention. Since a large number of labourers is working in those factories and if they are closed down because of financial stringency the ranks of unemployment will be much swollen leading to greater unrest. The Government should, for instance, continue helping the carpet factories in which more than two thousand labourers work. I hope that the House will adopt this resolution. If the Government cannot increase the grant from other sources it should do so by stopping the Scout movement as it is absurd to spend Rs. 9,000 on such an unimportant institution as scouting in these days of financial difficulty. This movement may be reintroduced when circumstances permit.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam (Srinagar City South: Hindu): Sir, I wish to submit that the resolution moved by Mr. Mohammad Amin will not only make the country prosperous but also furnishes the only means of establishing peace in the country. Industries, as has been well explained by my learned friend, are of two kinds—(1) large-scale industries and (2) cottage industries. We have had cottage industries in this country from the very beginning. Three years ago there were two Carpet Companies in this country which employed about 2,500 labourers. America was the market for these carpets but subsequently these factories incurred a loss for want of a market, with the result that about two thousand labourers who were working in these factories were thrown out of employment and had to wander about. As a necessary consequence these labourers took part in the political agitation when it broke out. In this connection I will also state that the last agitation was not so much political as economic. It was an economic agitation as it broke out when people had nothing to live upon.

I submit, Sir, that if the Government is desirous of establishing peace in the country, it should help arts and industries which is a better way of establishing peace than the use of police force.

The next point is that, as has been remarked here once before, this country abounds in natural scenery, beauty and other natural attractions. No country in the world, except Switzerland, can

match this country in this respect but if we look at the Swiss Government, its arts and industries, we will find that our country can stand no comparison with Switzerland. It will surely be stated on behalf of the Government that some factories have been opened and efforts will be made to open some more. These statements, however, turn out to be incorrect. As regards Switzerland, I submit, Sir, that the Government has realized its duty and provided all sorts of facilities in order to attract the tourists. As an example, I submit, Sir, that the art of Hotel keeping has attained perfection in Switzerland. Moreover all the necessities of the tourists are provided for through local manufacture. Swiss butter and chocolates are, for instance, famous all over the world. But the case of our country is quite the contrary. There is no demand for the jam that is produced here. The whisky and brandy produced in the Madan Factory compares favourably with foreign whisky but instead of using this whisky, the people prefer whisky and brandy imported from foreign countries.

Sheikh Abdul Hamid (State Councillor): So you are instructing the people to take brandy and whisky.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: The people of Kashmir are intoxicated even without the use of these drinks. Their intoxication will increase if they take to such intoxicants. Sheikh Sahib thinks himself to be a Sufi while " چو بخلوت می رود آن کار دیگر می کند)" " When he is in private, he acts differently ".

Sheikh Abdul Hamid: I invite the attention of the Hon'ble President to this remark.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: If Sheikh Sahib has taken offence I beg his pardon and withdraw my words.

• **Sheikh Abdul Hamid**: کہ بین "بلی را ولی میشناسد" والا مسئله نه هو The maxim that " Persons in the same trade know each other best " —may not apply here.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: So much so that even the jam produced in our country is not used. The Government must pay attention to it. No consideration is given even to those things which usually attract the attention of the tourists. Tourists from all countries take some presents with them on their return, but articles which served this purpose are becoming extinct in our country. There is no industrial institution in the State for the manufacture of articles for presents and the Government should open such factories. With these words, I strongly support the resolution moved by **Sheikh Mohammad Amin.**

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla: Sir, a country is like a body in which money circulates like the blood. If the circulation of blood be defective and if there be more blood in some parts of the body and less in other parts, the result is either paralysis or some other disease.

Sheikh Mohammad Amin has divided industries into two classes: cottage industries and other industries. Keeping both in view, industries should be so developed that both these classes may get their due share. The capitalists alone should not be helped but the poor labourers by the sweat of whose brow these capitalists benefit, should also get their due share. The Hon'ble the Revenue Minister remarked that it is not poverty which drives the labourers out of the State but they go out and bring with them on their return large sums of money which they deposit in banks. If this be correct I shall not raise any discussion, but if it be not so, then these poor labourers should be helped in every possible manner. The economic depression cannot be remedied unless the Government helps the cottage industries. So long as indigenous manufactures are not popularized and exported the poor people of our country cannot earn more than two or three annas a day, nor can they liberate themselves from political servitude. Under the present system it is only the poor people who suffer and capitalists derive benefit which therefore is not a just system. Therefore I strongly support the resolution moved by Sheikh Mohammad Amin.

Sardar Budh Singh: Sir, the Hon'ble Revenue Minister while replying to my speech remarked that how it was that I who am a supporter of the cause of industries and a helper of the zamindars opposed the maintenance of the Silk Factory and pleaded for closing it. Had the Hon'ble Minister known that I have dedicated my life to the amelioration of the zamindars and the labourers he would not have said so. I never meant that the Silk Factory should be closed but I wanted only to point out that protective measures should be adopted so that our silk trade may not be ruined and the zamindars may also be relieved of poverty. I quite agree that confinement of help to the capitalists alone will not mend matters. Helping the poor artisans is most essential, and until due attention is paid to their welfare there can neither be peace in the country nor shall we get rid of poverty. There are numerous spinning wheels in our country and *Charkha* is an article of dowery also. If the Government officials give up the use of European surges and other articles of decoration and begin using ordinary Khadar and home made blankets and Pattu and if locally manufactured articles be used for the requirements of the Army and the Police, that will in fact mean real help. The Government also will not have

to incur much expenditure and this is the best method of relieving the country of poverty. It is the *Charkha* that will improve our morals, health and economic condition and consequently attention should be paid to it. The Government had agreed to grant a loan of Rs. 75,000 to the Khadar Bhandar at two per cent. per annum, but how very regrettable it is that this commercial institution was deprived of this help simply because of its name " Khadar Bhandar ", although it provided employment for thousands of poor men. An English expert who was invited here for the inspection of sheep, admired this institution a good deal and remarked that this Bhandar was carrying on its business satisfactorily and doing much for the benefit of the poor. Help was denied to this institution becasue the Government were afraid of the word " Khadar " while the capitalists were helped considerably. The fact that protection to Khadar, blankets and Pattu would enable lakhs of zamindars to earn their living was disregarded. I see that lakhs of our spinning-wheels have fallen into dis-use as a result of large imports of cloth and silk from England and Japan. This is our main cottage industry and I am sure that contentment and prosperity will reign our country if thirty lakhs of spinning-wheels be set to work again. Attention should, first of all be paid to this industry and arrangement for opening of factories should be taken up thereafter. It has been remarked on behalf of the Government that so much money has been provided for such and such item in such and such department and that the grant for such and such department has been increased by so much. The expenditure on certain items has been increased by lakhs. But I submit, Sir, that the Government should consider itself fortunate if it can maintain its reputation and the honour of its subjects even by spending the whole of its income. Nothing will give me greater satisfaction than the sight of Khadi and spinning-wheels everywhere in my country. We have all taken the oath of allegiance. If we regard His Highness as our father and if His Highness considers us as his children, then His Highness should use articles manufactured by His Highness' subjects that is by His Highness' children. The Hon'ble Ministers and the people should likewise take a vow to use home-made things. The opinions that we give should therefore be for the good of both the Ruler and the ruled.

Mr. Jagat Ram Aryan : Hon'ble President: To increase the grant or not to increase it is a matter that concerns the Government. What I have stood up to submit is that our system of education is very defective. Fifteen to twenty books are taught simultaneously—some on geography, some on history, some on arithmetic and others on algebra. Thus a student even after matriculation is not fit for anything beyond drafting an application for

leave. He is not able to write correctly on any subject which is due to the defective system of our education. A student hankers after the post of a constable or peon after passing the Matriculation examination. The Government is to be blamed for this defective system of education. The Japanese Government imparts education to boys according to their natural inclination and aptitude. Training in agriculture and industries is given side by side with popular education with the result that the Japanese students find themselves fit for some profession when they leave the school or college. Unemployment and misery cannot be removed so long as this sytem of education continues. If the above system of education were introduced in this country as well the necessity of putting such questions in the Assembly would never have arisen.

I appeal to the Hon'ble Ministers, who, being members of the Indian Civil Service with sufficient knowledge of the world, are more experienced, to consider my proposal and change the present system of education if they find it reasonable. I am very thankful to the Government for their readiness to grant educational help to the zamindars and for their solicitude to improve their condition.

Sardar Kanahiya Singh (West Kashmir:Sikh): Hon'ble President: In supporting the resolution moved by Sheikh Mohammad Amin I agree to what Sardar Budh Singh has said and submit that special protection shoud be granted to cottage industries. I submit, Sir, that those possessing spinning-wheels have looms also. If the Government were to help the poor people, that is the zamindars, instead of the capitalists, it will enable lakhs to earn their livelihood. They can be helped thus. Their old looms should be replaced by new ones. The factory that may be established for the manufacture of yarn be set up by the capitalists at their own expense and help should be confined to poor people alone —I mean those dependent on cottage industries.

A Member: The capitalists should invest capital and starve.

Sardar Kanahiya Singh: I never meant that and I wish them good luck. That will also help the poor people as poor labourers will get work and the yarn spun in these mills will be used on the hand-looms.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg (Anantnag:Muslim): Sir, it is admittedly true that ours is an agricultural country and a large population of our country depends upon it. There is a consensus of opinion on the fact that the income from agriculture is diminishing and that the burden on agriculturists is considerably increased

Under these circumstances it is essential to develop agricultural industry and give help and encouragement to cottage industry. I am afraid that if the increased grant is utilised in increasing the number of officials and the personnel of the department I shall be the last person to ask for such a grant. The best way for utilising the increased grant would be to improve the cottage industry. Considering the fact that there is a large number of population thrown out of employment during the winter season, the best way of utilising their energy would be to start cottage industry among them on a large scale. I would like to tell the Hon'ble Revenue Minister that it is not the spirit of enterprise which drives out the agriculturists to the plains during winter months. It is only the prick of poverty and nothing more that forces our people there. I would submit, Sir, further that the Industrial Commission in India has found that cottage industry must be encouraged and that the encouragement should be afforded in the form of loans or grants-in-aid. If the encouragement is granted to some capitalist or to some factory that will not go a long way to solve our difficulties and on the contrary if the encouragement is granted to the poor people that will considerably remove the difficulties and I hope that this will be done.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The discussion on this resolution will be resumed on Monday.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday the 29th of October 1934.

STATE ASSEMBLY.

Monday the $\frac{\textit{29th October, 1934.}}{\textit{13th Katik 1991.}}$

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber at Rajgarh at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) in the chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

184. * **Mian Ahmad Yar** (Muzaffarabad : Muslim) : (*i*) (*a*) Is it a fact that Doctor Rafi-ud-Din late Superintendent, Civil VeterinaryDepartment was retired at the age of 48?

(*b*) Is it a fact that after Doctor Rafi-ud-Din's retirement there is not a single high-placed Muslim officer in charge of a department of the State?

(*ii*) If the answer to the above questions be in the affirmative, will the Government please state:—

(*a*) What were the grounds which led to the retirement of of Doctor Rafi-ud-Din at the age of 48?

(*b*) Is the retirement of Doctor Rafi-ud-Din inconsistent with the recommendations of the Glancy Commission and the Government proclamations?

(*c*) Is the Government willing to reinstate Doctor Rafi-ud-Din on his original post?

(*d*) What means have been devised to make up the irreparable injury done to Muslim interests by the premature retirement of Doctor Rafi-ud-Din.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister): (*i*) (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) This is not a fact.

(*ii*) (*a*) The retirement of Dr. Rafi-ud-Din was the inevitable consequence of the orders passed by His Highness' Government in April 1932. As early as 1927 Khan Bahadur Abdul Majid Khan recommended the deputation of Pt. Vidh Lal Wazir for training abroad, Khan Sahib Ghulam Rasul was working as Veterinary

Superintendent and Mr. Rafi-ud-Din was temporarily appointed when the term of office of Khan Sahib Ghulam Rasul was over, pending the return of Mr. Wazir after his training from England.

(*b*) In view of the information under (*a*) the question does not arise.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The grade of the Inspector of Veterinary at Jammu has been considerably improved and Dr. Imad-ud-Din has been appointed in immediate charge of the Jammu Province on a pay of Rs. 160 per mensem.

Mian Ahmad Yar: Did his retierment at the age of 48 years take place in pursuance of the orders passed by His Highness in April 1932?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): As regards his retirement, it has been stated that his appointment was temporary and when the term of his appointment was over he was retired. He had put in sufficient service and was retired.

Mian Ahmad Yar: Was not Doctor Rafi-ud-Din a confirmed Superintendent? If not, what was his substantive post and could he not revert to it?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : His permanent appointment was that of an Inspector. An employee of the department was promoted to the post of Inspector. Had he not been temporarily appointed Superintendent, he would have been retired at that very time.

185. * **Khwaja Ali Mohammad**: (Fatehkadal, Tenkipura, Srinagar City Muslim): Will the Hon'ble Public Works Minister kindly state whether

(*a*) Public Works Department imports building materials (hardware) from outside, whereas the same is available in better quality manufactured in Kashmir on cheaper rates?

(*b*) If the answer to the above question be in the affirmative will the Government stop this practice in future and encourage local manufactures?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): (*a*) The Public Works Department imports only such building materials from outside as are not available in the State.

(*b*) The question does not arise.

186. * **Khwaja Saif Shah** (Baramulla : Muslim) : Is Education Tax realised from the zamindars in addition to the land-revenue? What is the average of this tax for the last five years? Is this tax realised from any other class of subjects? If not, why?

(*a*) What was the amount of the stipends granted to zamindar youngmen for higher education out of the total amount so spend last year?

(*b*) Is it a fact that a zamindar who pays education tax has a preferential claim to educational facilities?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : Yes. No one else except the zamindars contribute to the education cess which is calculated on the land-revenue demand. The average of this last five years is Rs. 42,500.

(*a*) No record is kept to show whether a scholarship has been granted to the son of a zamindar or a non-zamindar. The bulk of scholarships is, however, granted to the sons of zamindars.

(*b* Educational facilities are open to all. No one has a preferential claim to receive education.

187. *Khwaja **Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq** (Amirakadal, Srinagar City : Muslim): Can the Government please state what measures were adopted by the Department of Idustries to protect and develop the cottage and other industries of Kashmir?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : Differentiated tariff (higher rate of duty on finished articles than on raw material as in the case of silk piece-goods, brass-ware, soaps, oil-seeds, cotton yarns, etc.), grant of special facilities and concessions, demonstrations, grant of loans and subsidy, consultation and expert advice, special investigation (Prof. Barker's report), advertising and popularising local products are among the measures adopted to protect and develop cottage and other industries. The main desideratum in the case of Art craft products produced on cottage industry basis is the establishment of points of contact with markets. The Industrial Exhibition held its fifth session this year has done a very great deal to find buyers and this fact has been gratefully acknowledged by those in trade.

Khwaja Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq : Sir. May I know whether these demonstrations were ever held in order to develop the cottage industry of this State.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: Our peripatetic parties have demonstrated improved methods of weaving, dyeing etc. in Samba, parts of Bhadarwah, and in Kashmir in some parts of Tehsil Anantnag.

188. * **Pandit Amar Nath Kak** (Srinagar City North: Hindu): Why have not the pays of the teachers been revised so far as recommended by the Glancy Commission so many years ago?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: The question is under consideration.

Pandit Amar Nath Kak: How much time will it take?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: I hope a few months more.

189. * **Haji Ahmad Shahdad** (Tashwan, Srinagar City: Muslim): (*a*) Is it true that the Government has this year issued orders for the realisation of customs duty at Domel on the goods in transit for Gilgit and Ladakh and for the refund of the same at Gurez and Kargil after inspection?

(*b*) Has in fact no amount been so far refunded to those traders that imported goods into Ladakh and Gilgit in Jeth last?

(*c*) If the answer is in the affirmative, why has not the amount been refunded so far?

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh Ji (Finance Minister): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) This is partly due to the absence of Government Treasury at Gurez and certain other preliminary difficulties, which have now been overcome. Payment upto date is expected to be made very soon.

190. **Chaudhri Abdul Karim** (Mirpur-Kotli: Muslim): Will the Government state what opportunities for the benefit of the rural population of Mirpur District have been afforded since the establishment of Department of the Touring Dispensaries in Jammu Province? If the answer be in the negative, will the Government issue instructions for bringing Government medical aid to the inhabitants of this tract?

(*b*) Is it true that the zamindars who after traversing long distances and bearing great hardships come to get medicines for sick

relations whom they cannot bring along with them in the local hospitals are charged prices for such medicines. Will the Government issue instructions for the free distribution of medicines to such persons?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : The Touring Dispensary visits out of the way places in the State and attempting to afford medical aid to the villagers at their door.

(*b*) It is true that price is charged for medicine when the patient does not personally attend a hospital or dispensary, except when the patient is suffering from a serious disease like plague and cholera and after a State Doctor has examined him and certified that he is suffering from an epidemic disease in the allopathic system of medicine it is impossible to prescribe any course of treatment without, however, personal examination of the patient, which alone can lead to the correct diagnosis of the case.

Chaudhri Abdul Karim: Will the Government state what benefit the zamindars of Mirpur District have derived from the travelling dispensaries since their establishment in the Jammu Province and whether prices are charged for medicines distributed to patients?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: I have already replied.

Chaudhri Abdul Karim : Will this travelling dispensary visit Mirpur District also?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : The travelling dispensary will also go to Mirpur.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): You have already been told that the travelling dispensary makes tours and will surely visit Mirpur as well.

191. **Chaudhri Abdul Karim** : Will the Government please state whether the Kandi Division constituted with the object of considering the means of water-supply in Kandi tracts and making arrangements in that connection, has done anything in the Mirpur District also?

(*b*) Are Government aware that in Mirpur District there are more than fifty per cent. such villages where drinking water is available with difficulty at a distance of four or five miles and in summer the trouble becomes accentuated to its utmost limit? Do the Government intend to make disbursements to relieve the zamindars of these troubles?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: (*a*) The Division existed for a short time. It paid attention first to those tracts whose needs were most pressing. No work was executed in the Mirpur District.

(*b*) Yes. There is scarcity of water in the Mirpur District. The Government is prepared to help the zamindars within the funds allotted for the purpose.

192. **Chaudhri Abdul Karim**: Are Government aware that in the large tracts of Mirpur District with dense population there is no arrangement for imparting education and in some places there is only one school for every twenty villages which is a clear indication of the backward condition of this district? Do Government want to adopt any measures to afford facilities to the zamindars for general education?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: In 1989-90 there were 93 Primary schools in Mirpur District. The number is now 98. Steps will be taken to open more Primary schools in this district when funds permit.

193. **Pandit Jia Lal Kilam** (Srinagar City South : Hindu): Has the Government given any encouragement or help to the industries started by Kashmiri Pandits.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: Yes. Applications for assistance to set up an industry receive full consideration at the hands of the Department of Industries. A sum of Rs. 7,000 has recently been sanctioned in favour of two graduates of the Kashmiri Pandit community for starting Pottery Works at Jammu.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam : Has this sum been sanctioned after I put this question or was it sanctioned before that?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: Before that.

194. **Pandit Jia Lal Kilam**: Is it a fact that upto the retirement of Pandit Hira Lal Tikoo the invariable practice at the State Hospital was to have a man with European qualifications as the Chief Medical Officer?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : Upto the time of retirement of Dr. H. L. Tikku all Medical officers holding the post of Chief Medical Officer since its creation possessed British qualifications.

195. **Pandit Jia Lal Kilam**: Is it a fact that up to the Industrial Chemist was a Kashmiri Pandit hereditary State-subject who besides being an M. Sc. of the Punjab University was given on Government expenses very high training in Germany? Has this gentleman been thrown out of service?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: Yes.

196. **Pandit Jia Lal Kilam**: Has the Government made arrangements for taking into service many non-State-subjects who were similarly retrenched and has left this gentleman out of service?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: No.

197. **Pandit Amar Nath Kak** (Srinagar City North: Hindu): Why has the medical examination of school boys been discontinued?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: There were two Educational dispensaries one at Jammu and the other at Srinagar. As there are a number of hospitals and dispensaries in the cities, the Retrenchment Committee felt that the existence of separate Educational dispensaries was unnecessary.

Pandit Amar Nath Kak: Do the doctors at present posted in hospitals examine them?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: At present they do not examine them. But they will do so if boys go to them.

198. **Pandit Amar Nath Kak**: What reasons are there for changing text books of Primary and Middle Departments frequently, in view of the fact that there is no difference in the contents of the books prepared by different writers on the same subjects?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: Text books are not now changed frequently.

199. **Pandit Amar Nath Kak**: Will the Hon'ble Home Minister be pleased to state what the number of students trained in the Technical Schools in different arts and crafts is?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: (*a*) The number of students trained in the Technical Schools is 744.

(*b*) Out of 744 students, 215 are in Government service and 344 have set up their own business. No information is available as regards the rest.

200. **Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu** (Kashmir: Hindu): (1) Is the Government aware of the fact that *Mujawaza* is realised even from such petty land-holders whose produce does not even suffice their own needs?

(2) Do the Government know that such land-holders have to purchase Shali to pay *Mujawaza*?

(3) If answers to questions Nos. 1 and 2 are in the affirmative, will the Government in consideration of the inconvenience caused to such land-holders stop realising *Mujawaza* from them?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: (1) (*a*) The assessment for delivery of Shali on *Mujawaza* account was made by the Settlement Department with great care; ability to deliver without hardship was a prominent factor in fixing quotas.

(2) Government is not aware that the position suggested by this question obtains.

(3) Does not arise.

Sardar Kanahiya Singh (West Kashmir: Sikh): Is it not proper to exempt the inhabitants of Kandi tract where the soil is poor and the inhabitants have submitted petitions to their officers that the produce does not suffice their needs?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The assessment was made after due consideration. The names of those who will put in their applications in future will be stated. You will be informed of the intentions of the Government whenever you put forward the name of a certain applicant.

201. **Sardar Kanahiya Singh**: (*a*) Keeping in view the fact that though the zamindar keeps his cattle in the forest for one-fourth of the year only and grazes them in his own fields for the rest of the year, yet he has to pay for the full period of a year, is the Government prepared to reduce the grazing-fee?

(*b*) If not, why?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: (*a*) While fixing the rates for grazing-fees the fact pointed out by the member was given due consideration. The rates levied in the State have been pitched very low as compared with the rates charged in some contiguous districts of the Punjab, where generally annas 8 per month or Rs. 6 per annum per head of cattle is levied as against the standard rates in the State for the whole year,

fixed at Rs. 1-8-0 per buffalo, anna 1 and pies 6 per sheep, Re. 1 for camels, ponies and mules and annas 10 for pack bullocks and donkeys and annas 4 per goat. cows, plough-bullocks and male-buffaloes are exempted here, while no such exemption is allowed in the British territory.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Sardar Kanahiya Singh : To what district do the rates which have been shown to exist in British territory refer?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: Gujrat.

Sardar Kanahiya Singh : Grazing-fees have been assessed according to the revised Settlement. Customs duty has been levied on *Ghee* and leather. Contracts are made for the collection of bones which are also liable to Customs. Is there any justification for levying Kahcharai demand on nomadic people in face of all these things?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): You mean to say that grazing-fees should not be levied?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: This is a new question and I will explain it to the member if he comes to me.

Mian Ahmad Yar : The rates obtaining in Jhelum, Hazara, Rawalpindi and Sialkote districts should be considered.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): What are the rates there?

Mian Ahmad Yar : They are much lower.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) : Nothing is known about the rates. Your question does not refer to them.

Col. Abdul Rahman Khan (Udhampur : Muslim) : I mean to say that three different taxes are levied on the same land where cattle roam. They graze on the lands of their owners, which are liable to grazing-fees. Besides affording manure, these very lands yield crops and are also liable to land-revenue. Such is not the case in British India. My relatives reside there and I go there once or twice a week. I know that only one tax is levied there. But here the same land is liable to three different taxes.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: The member is misinformed. This system also prevails in British India.

Col. Abdul Mahman Khan: There the lands yield two crops a year while they yield only one crop here.

202. **Sardar Kanahiya Singh**: (*a*) Will the Government please place on the table the facts and figures showing to what corporations what amount of money and what privileges have been granted by the State in order to develop industry and commerce? What are the names of the proprietors of such corporations?

(*b*) Has the Sikh community got any share in this concession? If not, why?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: The member is referred to reply to question No. 202 (Q. D.). No object would be served in giving an analysis of all the beneficiaries of the Industries Department as the trouble involved in preparing the list would be out of all proportion to the results achieved. Assistance is given according to the nature of the application for industrial assistance and the fact that a person belongs to a particular community is naturally not taken into consideration in making the grant.

(*b*) If the member means by industry, agriculture, then assistance has been given to the Sikh community in Chikar in the matter of establishment of a farm.

Sardar Kanahiya Singh: What assistance has been given to them in Chikar?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: Extensive areas have been granted.

203. **Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg** (Anantnag: Muslim) Will the Registrar Co-operative Societies please state whether the establishment charges of Poultry Society are met out of the audit fund of the Co-operative Credit Societies?

What section of the Act or the Rules sanctions such an action?

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh Ji: (*a*) No.

(*b*) The second part of the question does not arise.

204. **Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg**: Is it true that generally the profit earned during a year from the Co-operative Societies is all spent on the Audit Fund and the Secretary F nd alone?

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh Ji: No.

205. **Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg** : Will the Minister-in-charge Co-operative Societies please state whether those Societies the work of which has been found to be defective on inspection by the officers of Co-operative Department have also to contribute towards the establishment charges?

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh Ji: If by establishment charges is meant the expenditure on audit fund spent on Moharrirs maintained to write the proceedings and accounts of Societies, the reply is in the affirmative.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg: Why should the contribution be made when the work found to be is defective?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): If the Societies work badly the charges must be more. It is the fault of the zamindars that a Society works badly.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg: The defective work is due to the bad working of the establishment.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): No, the defect is due to the zamindars not paying up dues.

206. **Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg** : (*a*) Can the Government state why the reclaimable wastes in villages have on their being included in the Kuhl area been declared illegal?

(*b*) Does the Government know that this action entails loss both on the State and the zamindars?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : (*a*) The member probably enquires as to why breaking up (for agricultural purposes) of cultivable waste includes in Kuhl areas in villages has been declared illegal. Such areas, generally of very small width, are reserved and measured along with Kuhls at Settlement, for taking off earth for repairs to Kuhls banks and Suthus; cultivation of these areas leaves no land for executing necessary repairs to Kuhls, and is, therefore, rightly prohibited.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg: Does the Hon'ble Minister think that the areas so declared illegal are small.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : Yes they are very small.

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207. **Khwaja Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Khan** (Badgam : Muslim): Last year the zamindars of Badgam Tehsil suffered agricultural damages consequent upon calamities due to pests *i. e.*, *Rei* (a kind of harmful insect) and atmospheric conditons; what concessions have been allowed on that account? Similarly what concessions will be allowed to the zamindars of this tehsil on account of the agricultural loss suffered as a result of want of rains during the current year?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: The member is referred to reply to question No. 32 of 20th October 1934. Rules 4 and 18 of Suspension and Remission Rules are clear on the point.

208. **Khwaja Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Khan** : Why no arrangements have so far been made in respect of Water Works at and of roads to the famous and sacred Muslim Ziarat of Charar Sharif in spite of the fact that the Glancy Commission Report has recognised the importance of these works?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: The Sanitation Board has at its meeting dated 14th September 1934 resolved that provision of Rs. 12,000 for the water-supply of Charar Sharif be sanctioned.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg: Does the Hon'ble Home Minister think that that amount will meet the requirements?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: It is according to the estimate.

Mian Ahmed Yar : Is the sum of Rs. 12,000 meant for Charar Sharif alone or for the Kandi also?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : For Charar Sharif only.

(**A Voice**): When will the work begin?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : This year.

209. **Khwaja Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Khan**: Reasons may please be stated why only four State High Schools have been opened in the Kashmir Province whereas there are ten State High Schools in the Jammu Province? If it is due to the difference in the population and the extent of area, it may please be stated for how much area or population a High School is considered necessary?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: There are several aided High Schools in Kashmir. The number of High Schools in both provinces is given below:—

	Government.	Aided.	Tctal.
Jammu Province ..	10	1	11
Kashmir ,, ..	5	6	11

Khwaja Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Khan: My question refers to Government schools and not to the aided ones.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: The number of schools is equal in both the provinces.

210. **Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla Vakil** (Shah Hamdan, Srinagar City: Muslim): Can the Government please state what arrangement has been made for the College Education of girls, when scholarships are not available for all the girls?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: Both the Jammu and Srinagar Colleges admit girl students.

Moulvi Mahammad Abdulla: Why girls deputed for studies in colleges at Lahore or other different places in the Punjab when education is afforded to them in the colleges here?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: Now they are not sent.

Moulvi Mahammad Abdulla: What arrangements have been provided for girls observing Purdah when they wish to acquire college education but not on Co-education method?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: There is no arrangement for girls observing Purdah.

211. **Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla Vakil**: Can it be shown what amount is realised from zamindars as Road Cess and what arrangement has the Government made to metal village roads for facilitating trade and conveyance?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta:

Road Cess, Kashmir	Rs. 84,000
,, ,, Jammu	,, 60,726
Total	**Rs. 1,44,726**

Metalling of roads does not fall on account of its expensive character within the province of work done under this cess.

212. **Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla Vakil**: Can the Government state what arrangements have been made to teach handicraft or other useful arts to women to enable them to earn their livelihood?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: No such demand has been made.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla Vakil: It means that the Government do not act unless moved to go so?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: The mother does not suckle her child unless it cries.

213. **Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla Vakil**: Can the Government state whether any reformatory has been provided for the habitual offenders for the object of preventing crimes and reforming offenders useful members of the society?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: The answer to question is in the negative.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The questions part is over. Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey will put one budget question.

Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey (Kathua: Hindu): Will the Government be pleaseed to state what action they have taken on the representation made by the zamindars of Kathua that the export duty of annas 4 per maund on rice be remitted for a period of four months? Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is prepared to extend similar concession to the zamindars of tehsils of Jammu, Mirpur and Kathua situated on the Punjab border in the matter of remission of the export tax and removal of the ban of export of wheat and remission of export duty thereon for a period of 4 months?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: I will give a brief reply to the question put by the leader of the Liberal group. The question can be conveniently divided into two parts.

1. As regards the question that the export duty of annas 4 per maund on rice exported from Kathua be suspended for a period of four months, I wish to inform, what you will be glad to know

that with the permission of the Hon'ble Prime Minister it has been remitted.

2. Export duty on wheat, maize and barley was levied in the interests of the people of the Jammu Province so that there may be enough grain available here for their use. I would like to point out with the permission of the Hon'ble President that this is a question of vital importance and if you think that grain is available in large quantities and should be exported, the matter will be considered and the information in regard to the removal of prohibition will soon be supplied to you.

Pandit Ram Chandra Dubey: The question so far as it pertains to Kathua district has been decided and zamindars will thankfully and gladly welcome it. But similar conditions obtain in Tehsil Ranbirsinghpura where too paddy is the principal crop. If possible, the remission of export duty there should also be soon decided upon.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N Mehta : The matter will receive consideration.

Chaudhri Abdulla Khan (Jammu Wazarat: Muslim) : The concession should also be extended to Jammu Tehsil.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : The question so far as it pertains to the tehsils adjoining the Punjab will be considered.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Mr. Afzal Beg, you spoke last the other day.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg (Anantnag : Muslim): Yes, Sir.

Pandit Amar Nath Kak (Srinagar City North : Hindu): Mr. President, I have already spoken on the expansion and development of industries and have still to hear the reply. My learned friend Mr. Mohammad Amin has put forward a very useful proposal before the House that the grant for industries be increased, to which Sardar Budh Singh has added that the increase in the grant should be such as may be utilized to foster cottage industry. It is quite probable that the Government may refuse to enhance the grant on the ground of the present depression. While reading the "Statesman" day before yesterday I came across a news which I would like to bring to your notice and which would go to show what is happening in the Western countries where depression prevails in a very intense form, the repercussions of which are affecting us as well. You will find the following news published in the issue of the 25th October:—

"Aiding the Artisan. Big sum allocated for loans in Belgium. The extension of financial help for the small trader and business-man is ordained in a series of Royal decrees. Henceforth fifty million francs, *i. e.* about 16 lacs of pounds, will be available on loan to enable artisans to purchase tools and equipment and run their own workshops. A sum of 150 million francs, *i. e.* 48 lacs of pounds, in loans has been allocated to professional men and 50 million francs for small traders and industrial concerns."

Belgium which is regarded to be industrially far advanced and which exports her manufactures in enormous quantities to foreign countries has been hit hard by the depression. The extension of financial help for the small trader and business man is considered to be the sore need of the hour, and so she has started advancing loans very graciously. What has happened here in our country? An examination of the budget figures from 1980 to this day will show that the grant for the Industries Department has ever been on the decrease. In 1980 the grant for this department stood at Rs. 1,80,000; in 1981 it was reduced to Rs. 1,37,000, when it bagan to decline gradually, and in 1985-86 it came down to Rs. 58,000. Afterwards it reached Rs. 42,000. In 1987-88 there was only a nominal increase which brought the grant upto Rs. 53,000. But the actual expenditure of this department was Rs. 33,951 only. In 1988-89 it rose to Rs. 40,000, but again in 1989-90 it fell down to Rs. 22,000. In 1990-91 it stood at Rs. 22,500 but now in 1991-92 it is Rs. 21,000. This will show that since 1985 down to this day the Government policy was aimed at progressive reduction of the expenditure of the Industries Department irrespective of the fact that there may or may not be any corresponding decrease in the expenditure of other departments. It will appear from the budget estimates of the Industries Department before us that if there is any sum which can be really useful for the development of industry it is Rs. 640 provided for non-chemical investigation. This is the total amount (Rs. 640) with which this department is expected to carry on investigations for the development of industries of the country. I will respectfully submit, though with regret, how this sum of Rs. 640 is utilized. Once bees were imported from Italy some of which died here and some in the way without yielding any good. Last year they were again imported in order to produce honey for export to foreign countries as other countries do. Let me cite the example of Russia where, as a result of the five-year scheme, the produce of honey, which previously was too insufficient for her own consumption even, has made so tremendous a progress that she is sending abroad trains after trains loaded with honey and also supplies it to India where it is consumed. Last year again bees were inported from outside. Some of them died in the way and the rest which were alive flew away when

unpacked no one knows where. I respectfully request the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of the Industries Department to explain as to what good came out of this experiment. That, I submit, is our plight. I have already said, financial help to the extent of lakhs of pounds has been extended by Western countries to the industries and this sum has been granted to small scale business-men and industrial concerns; while here there is a provison of Rs. 640 only which is too small. It is essential therefore, to allot a suitable sum for non-chemical investigation. But increase in the grant should not be utilised towards the maintenance of such posts as those of Director and Deputy Director, etc. which is not likely to result in any good. If any increase is to be made, it must be granted by way of aid so that, besides an increase in chemical and non-chemical investigation, financial help may be extended to small cottage industries and also to small industrial concerns for the purchase of improved looms and implements. I shall add that it is the wish of all the speakers that in order to remove unemployment and to improve the financial position of the State considerable financial help should be extended to cottage industries. I think that had my learned brother Sheikh Mohammad Amin put forward the resolution for the grant of financial help to cottage industry together with the one urging the increase of the Education grant, the question would have been better solved. In my opinion it is essential to increase the Education grant in the interests of industrial development as both these are interdependent. I think that the cottage industry has no chance of development until a complete overhauling of our present educational system takes place. The system of education for boys is that their education is compulsory upto the fifth class after which only those who are naturally inclined continue their studies upto the Matriculation or B. A. standard. By giving this education we have rendered our children unfit for work. As pointed out by one of my learned friends while asking a question, the education that is imparted is in the first place, so insufficient that the villagers do not derive any benefit from it, and secondly, it renders the boys unfit to follow their own professions afterwards. I am consequently of opinion that industrial and technical education should also be imparted in schools side by side with the present education. I submit, Sir, that it is essential to start classes for imparting training in arts, crafts and weaving side by side with literary education in the village primary schools where the system of compulsory education is in force so that boys may, by being equipped with the training in the three R's, be able to set up their own business and not sit idle. An increase in the grant for the Industries Department, I submit, Sir, is also necessary so that training in arts and crafts may be imparted side by side with literary education especially in schools

meant for the agricultural community, and as a result of this training persons of that community may be able to adopt a useful career. This increase is also justified on the ground that in case the Government cannot launch large scale industries they should at least introduce improved implements and tools amongst the artisans and agriculturists so as to afford facilities to the weaver, the tailor and the agriculturist. Accordingly it would be better to distribute free of charge ten, fifteen or even twenty improved implements of ploughing and weaving in every village by way of encouragement so that the people may realize their usefulness. When they are convinced of their usefulness they will necessarily introduce these implements in their villages even by taking loans. I submit Sir, that an increase in the grant is essential to give a fillip to cottage industry. This request should not be dismissed on the ground of depression of financial difficulties. I hope that the Government will certainly consider it and increase this grant.

Haji Ahmad Shahdad (Tashwan, Srinagar City : Muslim): I would like to throw some light on the support given to the resolution moved by Sheikh Mohammad Amin. Kashmir industry is without a parallel in the world but due to Government indifference, it is about to perish. Had requisite stimulus been given to the industry here, the people would not have sunk into poverty and the zamindars would not be found loitering about in the Punjab for want of bread nor would they have been dubbed as "helpless Kashmiris" Had ample funds been budgetted for industry, poverty would have disappeared from the land. There is a Mohalla here known as Nowshehra, where dwells a class of paper manufacturers. Had the Government used the paper produced by them in their offices, a considerable number of the poor could have been supported. In fact if some encouragement were granted to them, they can produce fine quality of paper. Furniture worth lakhs is imported from outside when even very high quality of furniture can easily be manufactured here. If the Government be generous enough to pay a little attention, there seems no reason why unemployment should not leave the land. Regarding schools and the Medical Department, I submit that dusters, patients' beds, iron charpoys, table cloths, chalk etc. can be easily manufactured here. Further I would like to say, for instance, that if cloth used for preparing uniforms for Military and Police forces, Government offices etc. be manufactured here, the labourers would get two meals a day. Moreover I would like to invite the attention of the Government to the fact that if rifles need repairs or some articles for the Military or Police are required to be manufactured, there seems no reason why such repairs be not carried out here or why those articles be not manufactured here if necessary materials are

available. If the Government accept this request of mine it would provide bread to the labouring classes. Furthermore the requirements of the Forest, Medical and Public Works Departments can all be supplied from here. Dyeing is being done by a firm at Calcutta while the dyers here could do better work. There appears to be no reason why the Government sends for locks and other such articles from outside while these articles of the same or even better quality could be manufactured here. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to another important factor which can contribute to the development of industry, namely that if the means of communication are developed within the State to enable easy transport of goods and persons, I believe industries here will progress by leaps and bounds and the number of visitors to Kashmir will rise to lakhs instead of thousands. In order to achieve this it is essential that the Government should draw up a scheme for laying out Railway lines throughout the country. For this purpose it would be better to grant a lease to some foreign company for running the Railways in the State. You know well enough that similar measures are adopted to introduce Railway service in other civilised countries of the world.

The Government themselves are making no efforts to develop the resources of the State. So long as the means of communication are not developed, the progress of the country is out of the question. For instance there is an imperative need for a tonga or lorry road between Srinagar and Bal Tal. The road to Ladakh which forms a part of the State is open to traffic for six months in a year and remains closed thereafter. Had the Government provided any sum for it in the Budget, the tonga road upto two or three stages a year could have been constructed. Moreover there are two or three chasms in the Zojila mountain which are more commonly known as 'Kaner Pau'. Not less than ten or twenty persons often fall a victim to these chasms which could be turned into fine and beautiful landscapes at a very low cost so as to obviate further loss of life.

Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu (Kashmir: Hindu): Mr. President! In supporting the resolution moved by Mr. Mohammad Amin I shall deal with some points having special reference to the Technical schools. Our Ruler, His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur has been graciously pleased to supply a keenly felt want by opening Technical schools. I will say something in regard to the present conditon of these Technical schools. You are perhaps aware that the sum spent on the students' training in the Technical schools these days is being almost wasted. The other day a member of this House referred to the case of Kishtwar where

expenditure per student came to six thousand rupees. Is not this sum sufficient to enable a student to equip himself with the best foreign training? In my opinion it is. I will now give some reasons of the failure of the Technical schools. The painful cause of their failure is that the training they impart is incomplete and the students turned out by them cannot successfully compete with the inevitable consequence that this sort of training does not create a good impression upon the people who develop a definite disliking for it. Another cause of their failure is that the training they afford has absolutely no relation with the activities outside them, that is, there is no co-ordination of the activities of the Technical schools with the activities outside. Hence the result is that there is no scope for the boys that leave the schools after completing their training and they have not sufficient capital to go out and set up independent business to be able to reap the benefit of this training. The third cause of their failure is that people have no liking for handicrafts upon which they look with contempt. This is certainly the main reason which repels the people from such pursuits. If, on the other hand, you take the case of education imparted in other schools you will find that they are too much overcrowded with students. The students educated in these schools can work merely as clerks. Although I am a school teacher myself, I may frankly say that these schools are merely clerk-producing factories. I would therefore urge as pointed out by Pandit Amar Nath Kak who has just spoken that industrial training should be imparted side by side with popular education. It would be highly expedient to introduce training in ordinary arts and crafts. The result will be that students besides ordinary education will also learn some crafts. If the Government desires to make Technical schools successful the only remedy is to combine the Technical and the ordinary schools and impart both theoretical and industrial education side by side. The students passing from such schools will be useful members of the society and form good citizens.

Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey (Kathua : Hindu) : Sir, I would like to refer to the condition of my Kandi Illaqa which comprises the tehsils of Jammu, Kathua, Samba and Udhampur and is divided into three regions, plain, Kandi and hilly. In the forest areas of this Illaqa scientific afforestation is going on, while in the uncultivated areas or in the areas which are held individually in each village even the standing trees have fallen away and the land has turned into gorges and channels. Here the areas under cultivation are also deteriorating. The officers who have made a tour in this part of the country can realize the extent of decay that has overtaken it during the past fifteen or twenty years and the amount

of loss that is taking place there. Even fuel is not available there and the people have got to import it from outside. It is imported from Lahore and sold here. The growth of bamboo in this Illaqa is a thing of special interest; it hardly grows in any district of the Punjab although bamboo markets are found at Amritsar, Sialkote and Wazirabad. The bamboo that finds its way to these markets is imported either from U. P., Hardwar Hills, or the districts of Kangra. In the State it grows only in the tehsils of Kathua and Jasmergarh. The working of these Bamboo forests can yield cent. per cent. profit. Bamboo forests used to be given out on lease formerly but subsequently as no profit accrued these were worked departmentally which too did not prove profitable. I happened to go to Lahore and found in the market furniture being made by the combined use of bamboo and wicker but here it is thought to be worthless. Screens too are made of bamboo. Just as wicker manufacture is carried on here, every kind of furniture is made of bamboo there. The furniture made of bamboo is very durable. In every house in the Punjab you will find bamboo articles which is not affected by heat. Lances for the use of cavalry and brooms for the municipalities are made of bamboo. Drivers of bullock-carts in the Punjab often carry a bamboo stick with them, and those who tend goats use it. Ropes, too, are made of it.

Major General Rai Bahadur Thakur Janak Singh (State Councillor): Even the halter is made of it.

Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey : So far as I know, bamboo is used instead of iron in the construction of houses in our part of the country. Everywhere it is a useful commodity and is found in every house. In our country, Harijans manufacture bamboo baskets which forms their major occupation. They sell them by hundreds and thousands on the occasion of a fair but at considerably low prices. Baskets etc. made of bamboo sell enormously on the occasion of a fair but at very low prices. Baskets etc. made of bamboo sell enormously on the occasion of Trikuta Devi fair. Fine bamboo manufactures can fetch a rupee for every penny spent thereon. Police clubs too are made of it.

Wazir Ganga Ram (Reasi : Hindu): In U. P. pickle is also made of it.

Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey : Sir, I should like to refer to the condition of those places where bamboo grows. There is so great a scarcity of drinking water here that the people have got to fetch it from a distance of three miles on carts and camels. Scarcity of water as well as want of shelter for the zamindars especially

in summer at places infested by snakes is a great hardship. There at a distance of about three miles a canal has been dug out from Ujh river, but the people of those places as well as the contractors are not permitted to carry loads over the canal road.

The people are so seriously handicapped by the growth of bamboo in such dry places that they cannot derive full benefit from it. I requested Mr. Mukerji, Superintendent of the Technical School, Jammu to start a bamboo work similar to the wicker work. He promised to consider it and I believe he might be thinking about it. Now I happen to be the leaseholder of this forest for six years. (Much laughter). I submit that bamboo which does not grow in any part of the Punjab grows here and if Government help be forthcoming its produce can be made better than that of the bamboo imported from U. P. and Hardwar. Bambco work should be started in the Technical schools. No profits can accrue without an investment.

Khwaja Ali Mohammad (Tenkipura, Fatehkadal, Srinagar City : Muslim): Sir, in supporting the resolution moved by my friend Sheikh Mohammad Amin, I should like to draw the attention of the House to the following points—

It is needless to describe the geographical condition of Kashmir. The climate of this place is so favourable to the growth and development of industry that it does not entail any heavy expenditure to the Government. Water is so plentiful here that the generation of electricity has saved us thousands of rupees. Electricity is a factor favourable to the development and expansion of industry on so large a scale that besides satisfying our own needs we can be in a position to export our manufactures to foreign places. But what has been the position? To this day we have not been able to make even a simple article for our own needs. In the last sitting you might have listened to the long-drawn list of manufactures mentioned by the Hon'ble Revenue Minister. I did not find anything worth while in it except their bare names. A mere statement of the manufactures of a country showing the number of factories set up during the last ten years can in no way satisfy us unless we are told the extent of help given by the Government in introducing any industry in the State. I dare say that whatever improvement there has been in the general conditions of trade, they have individually much deteriorated. When there was a rise of thirty thousand in the number of looms during 1924-1934 according to the official report, the number of families that had been ruined consequent on the depression which set in the carpet, Shawl, embroidery, papier mache, wood-carving and paper industries should have also been given. What relief can the opening of

thirty-eight factories in the country which can at the most employ only a few thousand afford to the unemployed whose number has swollen by three and a half lakhs according to the Census of 1921-1931. In other words where this decade witnessed a development in manufactures, there has been a rise of three and a half lakhs in the number of the unemployed and if things be taken to proceed at this pace, there will be an annual rise of thirty-five thousand in the number of the unemployed. The Government has failed to find employment for these workless people, although it forms part of the Government duty not only to provide work for the unemployed but also to open fresh avenues in the field of industry for the absorption of the future generations. If you call for a report, I am sure you will find that the Government have patronised only a few of their favourites. We cannot be satisfied by high praises of these concerns in the Assembly. Just as the Government have in the past two years granted a subsidy of ninety thousand rupees to each of the carpet factories, it is their duty to subsidize, so far as possible, other cottage industries also. The Government refused to grant a big amount by way of aid to the Khadar Bhandar on the ground that its proprietor was an alien, but the grant of aid to the State-subjects in the technical professions was certainly their duty. They also granted another large sum of thirty lakhs but it was not known how many labourers were afforded employment thereby or what its eventual outcome was. So long as the subjects of the country do not become industrially minded the progress of the State is out of the question. It is essential therefore to increase the expenditure under this head so as to benefit mostly those people who depend upon the cottage industry of this place.

It is understood that some foreign company is seeking the help of the Government for the installation of spinning machine. We have absolutely no objection to its grant but there is one thing which deserves consideration that the installation of the machine will deprive the poor and helpless women and widows of Kashmir of their sustenance who depend upon spinning alone and will render the present problem of unemployment even more perplexing.

Wazir Tej Ram (State Councillor): Hon'ble President: Regarding the resolution urging an increase in the grant for the Industries Department which has been moved by my friend Sheikh Mohammad Amin and on which sufficient light has been thrown by my learned friend Sardar Budh Singh, I would like to submit that it is the paramount duty of the Government to take up the question of industrial development as this demand is very urgent and of vital importance. Pandit Amar Nath Kak has also said quite a

lot about it. It cannot be gainsaid that the Government are making strenuous efforts to make the people prosperous and whatever has been achieved so far in this direction is extremely satisfactory. We are highly grateful to His Highness who is always ready to undertake any work for the welfare of his subjects. (Cheers)l. In the course of his speech on the budget the Accountant General referred to an incident showing how His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur readily accepted the additional demand made by Colonel Hugo at the time of sanctioning the budget, although the principle of public finance is that demands are made three or four months before the sanctioning of the budget when they are considered. His Highness has always liberally provided for Education and Industries.

It is patent to all that it has become difficult to get service now-a-days. After leaving the college, boys seek service but they do not get it. The Government cannot afford to provide everybody with a job. I submit that so long as industry is not developed the situation will go from bad to worse and nothing would be achieved. The Government have, no doubt, helped us in no small measure to open factories and have often advanced loans to the people for this purpose. I submit that such factories can be set up only in towns and the inhabitants of towns alone can thus be benefited to a small extent, but the development and growth of cottage and other industries will lead to the economic amelioration of the masses. It must receive the attention of the Government. I accompanied the Hon'ble Revenue Minister on his last tour to Bhadarwah where he found that there was much activity in evidence in the industries of cloth-weaving, sheep-breeding, collection of honey and manufacture of baskets, and that the zamindars badly needed aid for their cottage industry. Given such help, they can derive immense benefit. Leather and sheep-skin are also exported in considerable quantities. The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta said that electricity could be generated at Bhadarwah. One Ghulam Rasul was ready to offer twenty-five thousand rupees for the purpose. I would also like to submit that the Government efforts alone would not suffice, but the people should also help themselves. It is the duty of the people to co-operate with the Government in their efforts to promote the development of the country. The development of cottage and other industries alone can relieve unemployment which is, in my opinion, the root cause of communal strife. When everybody gets full meals all communal troubles will disappear. Without capital the development of industry is out of the question. Therefore this grant should in my opinion be increased by reappropriation from other grants. But I will in no case like to see this matter delayed any further. (Cheers).

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Other business will be taken up at 2 P. M.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Two of the Clock, Mr. President (the Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) in the chair.

Wazir Ganga Ram (Reasi: Hindu): Sir, an esteemed and experienced member has expressed his sound views on this resolution, but I shall refer to one point which has not so far been touched by any member and which is quite new and of incalculable benefit to the public and the zamindars in particlar. Tea can in my opinion be cultivated cheaply and so extensively in the districts of Kathua, Reasi, and Udhampur that in addition to satisfying the demands of our country it can be exported. I understand that the value of tea imported in Kashmir stands at about twenty or twenty-two thousand rupees. If the plantation of tea is arranged on an extensive scale in the State it will help the zamindars also. I am an ordinary zamindar who has opened a small tea garden which is far better than one in Kangra. The Hon'ble Revenue Minister paid a visit there and sent Captain Wreford and the Commissioner Sahib there to make observations. These officers pointed out the defects they noticed and advised me to import experts from Kangra. I acted upon their suggestions which turned out to be very advantageous and contributed to an increase in the output. Vast tracts of Government waste land are available which, if tea plantation and a nursery are started, can lead to the establishment of some kind of factories. The second point that I shall take up is that for all proposals that are being pressed upon the Government demand money but there will be, in my opinion, no need for any capital for this industry. I submit that it will be highly conducive to the benefit of the zamindar class if the Government send some youngmen belonging to this class for training to Kangra and Darjeeling so that after having equipped themselves with training they may advise them in its plantation. It can be cultivated in the districts of Kathua, Reasi and Udhampur. If one kanal of land be given to each zamindar for cultivation of tea, it would meet the needs of the whole State. I strongly support the resolution moved by the esteemed member Sheikh Mohammad Amin and would urge that the Government should provide, as far as possible, for cottage industry and tea plantation in this budget so as to afford facilities to the people and to relieve to some extent the unemployment in Kathua, Reasi and Udhampur. Last year I displayed my produce in the Kashmir Exhibition and won the first price. I am distributing it free as sample among the *Raises*

and the zamindars of Kashmir who appreciate it. I hope that if the Government pays attention to it, it will benefit the zamindars as well as the country immensely. (Hear, Hear).

Risaldar Thakur Sadhu Singh (State Councillor): Sir, it has pleased me to listen to the various proposals advanced by my learned friends in regard to the development of industry, but no member has put forward any such suggestion before the House which needs no capital. On the strength of my experience I make two suggestions. The question of financial difficulties reminds me of my three years' stay in the Bhopal State. *Keora* is a plant which can grow in arid areas. Ropes can be made of it, just as ropes are made of jute. This plant can grow in barren areas, whether arid or mountainous. If once its root is transplanted, it needs no watering. Its crop can be reaped throughout the year. If this plant is cultivated in the *Shamilat* and arid areas which yield no harvest, or in forests which are found in abundance, however, poor the soil may be, it can grow. The simple method of mowing it for the zamindars is to keep it in water or to beat it into a fibre where water is not available, as in the Kandi tract. In my opinion with a little labour strong ropes can be manufactured from it which can also be exported to other places. So far as I can think it can grow in areas which at present yield no revenue to the Government.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): This is a mere idea.

Risaldar Thakur Sadhu Singh: Sir, it is not a mere idea. I have seen it. My second suggestion is this. I have actually observed that a berry tree which is found here in plenty sometimes yields lac worth ten rupees. Even *kikar* and *phulahi* trees yield lac. I think there are fifty per cent. lac yielding trees in the State. The simple method of its extraction is to transplant its scion on one end of a grove of trees. Its hewing does not cost much and demands no money. If the zamindars are taught this process, every family will, in my opinion, be able to cultivate it. It is a very ordinary thing. There is no department, office or post office where it is not required. I think that this industry will not entail much expenditure. It can be cultivated everywhere in forest areas. Many of you will not be familiar with lac or *keora*, but what I have said I have said after observation. It is not a matter for laughter but I will say without fear of contradiction that it is a very profitable industry and does not involve much expenditure. If this industry is introduced in our State, it will yield about one crore as profit.

Babu Ram Das (Illaqa Chenani: Hindu) : Our State is divided into three regions—plain, hilly and *barfani* and all these produce wool and cotton. The zamindars generally grow cotton for their clothes. They keep in their hands as much wool as they require for their domestic use and sell out the rest. The wool is thus exported to foreign countries and after being manufactured into cloth it is repurchased by the people of the State at high prices. If factories are set up for converting this raw wool into refined cloth, it will benefit both the State and the zamindars. Such factories will afford the zamindars opportunities for employment. Cottage industry today is conducted on such lines that zamindars cannot benefit much, for the members of an ordinary family can manufacture one *loi* in a year's time which they themselves use in winter and on the advent of the spring dispose it of, so as to utilize the sale proceeds thereof in paying land-revenue. Until special aid is granted to this industry to enable zamindars to increase the quality and quantity of their outturn, they cannot benefit at all. I would also like to refer to the different qualities of manufactures in Kashmir. For instance, the *loi* manufactured in Bandipura is superior to that produced in other parts and therefore fetches a higher price. If the Government undertake to train zamindars in the manufacture of *lois* similar to those of Bandipura by sending out men in evey part of Kashmir, it will be profitable to zamindars for they will get more money. Similarly it is said that in the past fine Khadar used to be manufactured in the Jammu Province and Khadar *Dhoties* were manufactured in the village of Batala. Due to the inferior quality of their products these manufactures have been closed down. The manufacture of fine Khadar *Dhoties* will eliminate the necessity of their import. The touring officers of the State are well aware that many industries flourished in different parts of the State. Basohli, for instance, was noted for shawl manufacture and had about eight hundred looms but numerous factors have led to the extinction of their products. Some of the descendants of those manufacturers are still living in Gurdaspur District. Similarly calico printing was and is even now carried on in Samba although it is susceptible of much improvement in the interests of common zamindars. All kinds of cloth, from the finest shawl to the coarsest Khadar, are produced in the State to meet the needs of the rich and the poor but they cannot compete with foreign cloth in respect of quality. Under the present methods the only product of the combined labours of zamindar and his wife produces at the most one *loi* (woollen coarse rug) which hardly meets their winter needs. (Laughter). Hence the need for aid and improvement in octtage industry.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: Sir, I question this statement. The husbands are very hen-pecked these days.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) : I hope it is your personal experience.

(To Sheikh Mohammad Amin) ! Why are you getting up and standing like a jack in the box. I cannot prevent people from speaking. I will call when your turn comes.

Babu Ram Das: My point is that cottage industry today is not beneficial to zamindars. The development of this industry demands capital as well as men who may got out and teach new methods.

Lala Shiv Nath Nanda (Kashmir: Hindu other than Kashmiri Pandits): It lies with the Hon'ble President to stop further discussion. We have yet got to speak.

Sheikh Mohammad Amin : The point has been sufficiently discussed.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The question is whether there should be a closure of not. Those who are in favour of closure should say " Aye " and those against it " No ".

The Noes have it.

Sheikh Abdul Hamid (State Councillor) : Hon'ble President, I would like to draw the attention of the House to one thing that no member is in my opinion entitled to request for closure saying that there has already been much discussion on a point. If the mover so likes he should rather withdraw his resolution. There is no rule that others should be given no opportunity to express their views.

Next I shall say something in regard to the resolution moved by my learned friend. There is no gainsaying the fact that this resolution is of incalculable benefit to the country, the people and the Government. As pointed out by my esteemed friend Wazir Tej Ram in his speech, it has always been His Highness' desire and it is nearest to His Highness' heart to develop crafts and industries. He has rightly observed that no community or country can depend entirely upon services, or make any progress through services. It cannot be gainsaid that so long as industry is not developed the financial difficulties of the people will never be relieved nor will their welfare be promoted. At first I had a mind to discuss all the speeches but it is not possible for want of time. I shall therefore confine myself to my own points. You are well

aware that the progress of Japan depends entirely on the impetus given to industry. The Government there have made special provisions to ensure against the unemployment of their youth, and they help a person to take up any work he is fit for. There are big factories which afford the people employment. Those who are not in a position to open factories from small companies and work together and are helped by the Government. The Government buys the articles manufactured by the people and exports them. This system is beneficial both to the people and the State. If at present there is no provision for this purpose we are also to be blamed for our negligence in drawing the attention of the Government to this matter. Therefore no blame can attach to the Government in this respect. One can hardly be expected to look to a certain matter unless asked to do so. However, His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur, as far as I know, sanctioned lakhs of rupees to foster industry and help the people in their distress. Money was actually given by His Highness but it is regretted that the officers in-charge failed to confer the required benefit on the country. This clearly shows that His Highness personally desires development of industries in the country, but it is a pity that those who got the money did not utilize it in a way as would be conducive to the benefit of the country. I suggest that societies consisting of manufacturers be set up under the control of the Government who should supervise and grant aid to them. The Government should further help them in disposing of their products. This will relieve the the distress of the country to a great extent. In advanced countries the Co-operative Department generally carries on the work. It purchases the raw produce to be manufactured into cloth etc. by the manufacturers which it sells and thereby gets back the amount spent by it and distributes the remaining sale proceeds among them. This system should also be introduced into the State.

I would now refer to the industrious habits of the women of Peshawar and Kashmir. The women of Peshawar never sit idle but utilize their time in some kind of craft and the articles manufactured there are largely made by women with the result that they are never idle nor do they find time to indulge in evil thoughts. I know of several women who prepared their own dowry. If you compare them with Kashmir women, you will find that the latter find nothing to turn to except husking the rice for two meals a day. They fritter away the rest of the day in idleness. It would in my opinion be better to open for the present three Technical girls schools in the city of Srinagar.

Pt. Jia Lal Kilam: There is already one.

Sheikh Abdul Hamid: Two more may be opened and there is no harm even if three more be opened. The larger the number the better it is. Before I pass on to the question how much expenditure it will involve, I shall deal with the question where to find the money needed for this purpose. The monthly expenditure over one school will not in my opinion exceed sixty-five rupees and annual expenditure over three such schools will thus work to be Rs. 2,340—an amount which the Government can easily spare. I do not at all suggest that a particular item be deleted in order to provide funds for industry, but I do submit that funds will be available even without doing away with any item. Many Government departments appoint contractors for certain works. When tenders are invited, many tenderers who agree to undertake the work at ten or fifteen per cent. below the estimated rates are forthcoming. If the money that is thus saved by the Government is utilized for this purpose, the benefit that will accrue will not fail to satisfy our expectations. There will thus be no need for abolishing or curtailing any grant and the savings will be profitably spent. So long as Technical schools are not opened, it will be impossible to drive away poverty or to relieve unemployment or to satisfy the craze for service of the Hindus and the Muslims. These schools should in the main be devoted to industrial training and may impart some literary education, so as to initiate the people in industrial pursuits to enable them to earn a living and to get rid of everyday troubles. A considerable sum should be set aside for the purpose. Only such industries should be taught as are really useful and a Committee consisting of one or two officials, some traders and manufacturers should be set up to suggest enterprises on which capital should be invested and how work is to be run. If this suggestion is adopted I hope that the benefit will not fall short of our expectations. With these remarks I support the resolution moved by my friend and urge that the Government should consider it.

Major Atta Mohammad (Reasi: Muslim) : I would like to submit that for the industrial development of this country it would be advisable to divide every tehsil and town and appoint Inspectors of Industry in each Division who should go on tour and instruct the craftsmen. They should work under Revenue officers who will not only facilitate work but also benefit the people.

Lala Amar Nath Kohli (Jammu City North : Hindu) : Hon'ble President, some members have said quite a lot about cottage industry and other factories. Srinagar produces two things, wool and silk. Woollen manufactures of this place find no appreciation in foreign countries inasmuch as they are rough and less durable.

In order to remove these two defects a small factory can well be set up where wool may be carded and its yarn twisted. That yarn can be converted into cloth and then exported. The cloth made of twisted yarn can favourably compete with Dhariwal and other foreign cloth. Silk also suffers from the same defects by removal of which we can produce fine silk cloth like the foreign manufactured one. These factories will afford employment to the labourers here. As Wazir Sahib has pointed out the Government has set up a department which has so far done good work but I submit that the other departments should co-operate to make this department a success. Let us take the case of the Customs Department. Customs duty should be levied in the interest of development and protection of home trade, and foreign goods should not be allowed to supersede home-made goods. Our country was mainly agricultural and there were some industries as well but one industry can not last for all times. The articles produced in Kashmir gradually gave way because other countries took up the manufacture of their substitutes. This did not take place in Kashmir alone but in other countries also monoplies have given way. There was a monoply of jute in India but Argentine has now started the manufacture of jute. Every country tries to be self-sufficient and we should also do so in order to eliminate the necessity of importing foreign articles. Home manufactures should be fully utilized. Once I happened to go to Tangmarg where the plant from which digitalis is prepared thrives. The State has not so far paid any attention towards it.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister) : The Industries Department has brought it to the notice of the people.

Lala Amar Nath Kohli: Department might have brought it to their notice as pointed out by the Hon'ble Minister but the people here are not so advanced and enterprising as to undertake such work. We want capital as well as advice and unless advice is afforded we cannot be capable of handling such work. A gentleman once remarked that the influx of foreign capital into State will throw labourers out of employment. I will urge by way of instance that in case a factory is set up here for the twisting of yarn the people will manufacture fine cloth from this yarn which can be sold here as well as exported to foreign places. Thus it will afford them increasing opportunities for employment and will benefit them immensely. That is to say we do not in any way stand to lose by the entry of foreign capital but the Government must take particular care to see that no factory financed by foreign capital runs on a profiteering basis in the State. There are many industries which demand the importation

of men from outside for their improvement and expansion. One of these is sports works, which is run as cottage industry at Sialkot although it largely depends upon the raw produce of Kashmir. The boys there take up the sewing of balls etc. after school hours. There is need for importing not only labourers but also their families and helping them to settle down here so that the people here may learn this art and an enterprising spirit may be inculcated in them. In case the labourers alone are imported the output will be much costlier. The Government will not in any way stand to lose if warehouses like those maintained by the Banks are set up to advance loans to craftsmen. It will on the other hand give a great impetus to industry. Similarly there is a need for organising an industrial exhibition at Jammu as due to its being connected with railway and the cheap fare it is easily accessible to the people of Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot etc. whose visit will make it a success. Although it is not a place of resort for visitors yet the facilities travelling can contribute to its success to a great extent. With these words I support the resolution moved by Sheikh Mohammad Amin.

Sheikh Mohammad Amin (Jammu City : Muslim): Hon'ble President, as my resolution has received support from all quarters I do not like to add anything more. Besides I would not like to aggravate the present financial difficulties of the Government and in view of this I would only request that the existing grant of Rs. 11,100 may be doubled and hope that the Government will be kind enough to accede to my request.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister): Mr. President, I will crave your indulgence to deal with this subject in two parts first relating to the individual criticisms, and second to the general aspect of the subject. I shall first take up individual criticisms and shall speak in Hindustani. First I wish to thank the mover of this resolution who has given the House an opportunity to express its views onthe question of industrial development. The medicine I was looking for has been administered by the Vaidyaraj. After hearing the various speeches I shall now explain the policy of the Government on this point and hope that you will be pleased to know it.

In the first place I shall deal with the carpet factory. The carpet factory of this place stands un-equalled in the world like the handsome Indian Sundri who looks as beautiful at night as during the day and requires no artificial ornamentation. These carpets are largely exported to America but due to the financial difficulties the demand for carpets there has also now considerably

declined or rather it has ceased. During the time when Mr. Qayoom held charge of the Development portfolio, the matter was considered and the Bounty system was introduced into the State which is still in force. Sheikh Mohammad Amin has also asked for a bounty. I shall point out that under this system a sum of ninety thousand rupees has been granted to this day. The member should have better thanked the Government for this bounty. You will not find any example in India where so huge a sum has been given as bounty by any Government. (Cheers).

Sheikh Mohammad Amin: Sir, I did exprees my thanks to the Government and added that this bounty system may kindly be continued.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: I cannot give any assurance in .this behalf but I will say that the Government are always willing to help in this direction and nowhere in India has so much help been given as in this State.

I now take up the second question, that is the question of cottage industry. It has been remarked that under present conditions cottage industry has been perishing. In this connection I refer you to the Report on Kashmir Cottage Industry. We called Prof. Barker to suggest measures for development of cottage industry who prepared this report after a very elaborate inquiry. He observes that as the wool here is neither properly classified nor thoroughly carded its yarn is not strong. Hence the cloth or Puttu that is prepared from it is not of any good quality nor has it a good finish. The Government thought of producing fine yarn by carding wool and then sending its yarn to experts for weaving. This required every cottage to be provided with a loom. This is to be undertaken by way of experiment to find out what kind of cloth can thus be manufactured and what kind of loom will suit such manufacture. This will provide cheap and fine cloth to the people and give a fillip to cottage industry. In these days Swadeshi sentiments already occupy the public mind; the Dhariwal and the hand-woven cloth finds much favour with the people. At the State Exhibition woollen cloth found a ready sale on different shops at the hands of the visitors. We are making all possible efforts to start the work on such lines as may be helpful in the production of fine and strong yarn so that our cloth may find a ready market in the provinces of U. P. and the Punjab where Swadeshi sentiments are at a very high pitch. It will please the House to know that in 1988-89 woollen manufactures worth six lakhs of rupees were exported and now the price of these exports stands at 18 lakhs. That is to say that export of such manufactures is daily on the increase. Honey trade is receiving increasing attention here and the

Government are willing to give all possible aid and advice in this connection.

Regarding education it has been urged that industrial education is not imparted here and that both literary and industrial education should be given side by side. My colleague the Hon'ble Home Minister will give a reply on this point. Haji Ahmad Shahdad has referred to the need of setting up a paper factory here. I myself being a lover of Swadeshi sent for paper from Nowshehra and got it made into envelopes which cost me six rupees. I am a rich man and can afford to pay so much but you may enquire how can the people afford to purchase these envelopes at this extravagant price when paper of a superior quality is available in the market at cheaper prices and more so when the ink does not spread on this paper. Where should one find ink for this Kashmiri paper which does not spread on it? In old days machine made paper was not available in the market. We have every sympathy to use hand made paper but we cannot produce such paper which can as well compete with the machine made paper. In regard to the observations made by Mr. Dobey concerning the lands of Kathua the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur have issued rules for their afforestation. We hope that such committees will meet the needs of places they visit and that they will also devote their attention and energies on the cultivation of *keora*. As regards bamboo we could hardly find it for the erection of huts during the days of plague. So long as the communications do not develop, *keora* and Lac industry will never prosper. During plague we procured bamboo at a considerable cost. Formerly I was a Judge and Magistrate in Mirzapur where I found that lac was used in the preparation of a drug during summer. There is so great a fall in the price of lac today that it will not fetch you more than two, five or ten annas but *keora* will, however, be ever fragrant.

Major General Rai Bahadur Thakur Janak Singh (State Councillor): We want ropes and not its fragrance as the zamindars do not require any perfumes.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: The difficulty about the cottage industry is marketting. It is realised everywhere that whatever assistance you may give to a cottage industrialist in the matter of technique or in the matter of material his difficulty is to market it. His difficulty is to put himself in touch with the actual purchaser. Now what has the State done in this behalf. First of all we have organized an exhibition on a very large scale. It will please the House to know that this year we had the largest

number of visitors who came to the exhibition to see the things exhibited there. It must have done a great deal of good to the heart of every lover of Swadeshi to see that in that exhibition we did not have a single article not made in the Jammu and Kashmir State. The articles of silk and wool were exhibited in such a manner as to appeal to the tastes of the people who were accustomed to georgettes and such other things. Now the policy of the State was adumbrated in one of the speeches that His Highness delivered in opening the 1930 exhibition. His Highness said " In opening last year's exhibition I laid stress on the fact that it should not be looked upon merely as a show but as a business enterprize calculated to assist substantially the economic advancement of my subjects. My Government have spent much thought and money in erecting the buildings and making all arrangements and the intention is to continue to make improvements annually. This year as you have heard Rs. 40,000 have been spent and last year the total expenditure amounted to nearly Rs. 1,12,000. I repeat these figures so that our traders should realise that we mean business in doing all we possibly can to help them. I would ask them to give of their best in return by improving the quality of their manufactures and by raising their business standards so that the manufactures of the State should receive even greater appreciation than is at present given to them." This is the market where we can get articles of the handicrafts of our cottagers. We have got several Co-operative Societies working at this moment. The duty of the Co-operative Society is to advance money in order to enable the cottager to obtain his material and to advise him in the process of manufacture and to help him in marketting the goods made by him.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg (Anantnag : Muslim) : May I know how far the Co-operative Societies are helping in this respect?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : We allowed a whole wing to be allotted in the exhibition for exhibiting thearticles manufactured under the auspices of the Co-operative Societies. There the exhibits sent by the different Co-operative Societies were placed. I may mention here the number of Co-operative Societies that are at present looking after this work. That is to say the number of non-agricultural societies is 327. The Co-operative Department has therefore paid some attention to this subject and as I claim to possess some experience in this matter I can say that the cottage industry is susceptible of receiving the maximum development if it is worked under the Co-operative Department. This is the one department that brings the needs of the purchaser to the notice of the manufacturer. The department tells the manufacturer to

provide particular kinds of articles and when the articles are prepared a supervisor goes round and puts t' em on the market where every person who comes with his pockets jingling with money buys the articles. The purchaser points out defects. These defects are noted down and transmitted to the manufacturer who is thus enabled to put these articles free of those defects next year on the market. Sir, there is a spirit abroad and that spirit is that we must look after the villager. The rural conscience has been touched and the mighty heart of young India has been touched by what he considers to be the need of the villager. He has therefore turned his attention to the question of rural reconstruction. He has gone to the villager to tell him that I am prepared to change the mill under which you are placed so that you can make your one rupee extend to the full length of sixteen annas. At present what the villager does is that if he manufactures an article worth sixteen annas, there are middlemen in the way who intercept the profit and when he actually markets his products he does not get the full return. With our Co-operative Societies on the one hand and with our exhibition organized on the other we are in a position to pay the full sixteen annas back into the pocket of the cottage worker. (Cheers). The State has done this much in the interest of the cottage worker. Kashmir is par excellence the land of the cottage worker. When one looks to the articles turned out here one marvels that here are the hands and here are the eyes that can produce such things some of which excel the best manufactures that I have seen in Switzerland. The only thing that is necessary is marketting and the Industries Department gives the best facilities for putting the articles manufactured here on the market. The policy of the State has already been adumbrated in the speech of His Highness made on the opening of the second exhibition. We are consistently following that policy and it is hoped that with this consistent policy that we have in hand the cottage industry is bound to receive support. Sir, I have already indicated that we propose to introduce an Aid to Industries Bill. The whole object of that Bill is to assist on the one hand organized industry and on the other hand unorganized industry of the cottage type. I am not in a position to say what my Hon'ble colleague's policy would be as regards those people who leave the industrial schools. There is one method of assisting them. A person who is trained as a weaver will on leaving get some money to purchase a loom and other implements so that he may be in a position to prepare his own things. But apart from that fact we immediately take up the other question of how to put his products on the market. It is proposed to have a permanent emporium here like the Crawford market in Bombay and we are going to build a bazar somewhere near the Pratap Park where we will give opportunity to every

manufacturer to exhibit his things. The Visitors' Bureau is quite close and any visitor who walks across there will be able to find every article exhibited so that any person who comes here and spends money will be in a position to buy all the articles prepared by the cottager. I close by saying that the desire in the mind of the Amatya Mandal at present is to do everything possible that could be done in the time of depression for the small scale manufacturer, (Cheers), and with the best and earnest of our attention this resolution is accepted by me.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The resolution has been accepted by the Government. So it is passed. All the other resolutions will now be slaughtered.

I have already pointed out that if every one of you takes up much time, only one or two resolutions will be discussed. But it should not be so. It is the business of the Leaders of the House to select one or two members from each group for speaking on a resolution. The Chair cannot refuse any member of a group who desires to speak. Hence this difficulty. There are many resolutions and it is their business to solve the difficulty. The Chair, therefore, requests Mr. Dobey, Mr. Ahmad Yar and Major General Janak Singh Ji that if this continues each resolution will require two days. The Chair will not be liable to blame if the discussions are protracted. Resolutions will not thus come to an end. The Chair will now take up the question of the appointment of Standing Committees. The Chair thanks the members for having accepted its request and proposing the following names of members for appointment on the various Committees.

STATE COUNCILLORS (*General Janak Singh Ji*):

1. Colonel Sansar Singh.
2. Major Prem Singh.
3. Chaudhri Abdulla Zaildar.
4. Sheikh Abdul Hamid.
5. Sardar Mal Singh.
6. Pandit Razadan.

LIBERAL GROUP (*Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey*):

1. Chaudhri Chattar Singh.

2. Chaudhri Abdul Karim.
3. Colonel Abdur Rahman Khan.
4. Raja Nasir Ali Khan.
5. Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey.
6. Wazir Ganga Ram.
7. Bakhshi Moti Ram.
8. Lala Amar Nath Kohli.
9. Mr. Jagat Ram Aryan.
10. Khwaja Saif-ud-Din Shah.
11. Lala Shiv Nath Nanda.

CONFERENCE GROUP (*Mian Ahmad Yar*):

1. Mian Ahmad Yar.
2. Sheikh Mohammad Amin.
3. Khwaja Akbar Dar.
4. Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq.
5. Hakim Mian Qurban Ahmad.
6. Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla.

SIKHS:

1. Sardar Budh Singh.

KASHMIR PANDITS:

1. Pt. Jia Lal Kilam.

On the seats which you have so kindly left to my decision I nominate Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg and Pandit Amar Nath Kak and thus the total number of twenty-seven members will be complete.

The Chair will next distribute the members from each group between the different Committees and inform the House. I close

by once again thanking the House. The Sitting stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday the 30th October 1934.

STATE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday the $\frac{\textit{30th October, 1934.}}{\textit{14th Katik, 1991.}}$

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber at Eleven of the Clock at Rajgarh, Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) in the chair.

Rai Sahib Pandit Ram Chand Kak was sworn in place of Rai Bahadur Pandit Anant Ram outgoing official member (nominated)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

214. * **Mian Ahmad Yar** (Muzaffarabad : Muslim): Is it a fact:—

(*a*) That Basantar, Devak and Ayak Nullahs in the Jammu District and a nullah running in the south-west side of Mirpur town in the Mirpur District damage the land of adjacent villages under cultivation every year?

(*b*) That an embankment nearly one mile and a half long has been erected to guard Mirpur town against further ravages of the said nullah?

(*c*) That no immediate steps are taken to prepare records respecting the alluvion and diluvion of land of those villages which are ravaged by those nullahs and regarding the remission of land-revenue thereof?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister): (*a*) Areas on nullahs are subject to alluvion and diluvion.

(*b*) A bund has been put up at State expense.

(*c*) This is not correct. Action is being taken under Alluvion and Diluvion Rules.

Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey (Kathua : Hindu) : Does the Government intend to construct dams in the Kandi Illaqa?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : A dam has been constructed this year.

Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey: That dam is alone meant for Mirpur without any regard for Kandi.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: This seems to be a new question for which but I want fresh notice.

215. * **Khwaja Saif Shah** (Baramulla : Muslim): Do the Government know under what notification non-State-subjects are being granted State-subject certificates in Kashmir? Do the Government also know that the rights of State-subjects cannot be thus safeguarded? Can the Government state what measures has it adopted to preclude the possibility of non-State-subjects obtaining State-subject certificates?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: Sir, I have already replied this question, however, I shall read this again.

" State-subject certificates are given under Government orders which are well-known. If the member for Baramulla has come to know any case in which the State-subject certificate has been wrongly given he will oblige the Revenue Minister by bringing that case to his notice. Certificates already granted are being gradually scrutinized to find out if they have been issued on reliable data and where this has been found wanting the certificate has been cancelled."

216. ***Kh. Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq** (Amirakadal, Srinagar City : Muslim): Can the Government please state how much is annually spent on the purchase of cloth for the uniforms of different Government Departments and other requirements like stationery etc.?

(*a*) What proportion of the total amount is spent within the State?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: The trouble involved in preparing the correct estimates of the amount annually spent in the preparation of cloth for uniforms will be out of all proportion to the results achieved. The member for Amirakadal (Srinagar) will be pleased to know that every pie spent on cloth is spent within the State. The amount spent on stationery articles varies from year to year. Amount spent during 1989-90 and 1990-91 is Rs. 94,000 and Rs. 79,000 respectively.

(*a*) Stationery articles which are not locally manufactured are purchased through local dealers.

207. **Pandit Amar Nath Kak** (Srinagar City North : Hindu): Is it a fact that the Oriental Faculties such as Prajna, Visharda, and Shastri are not given proper encouragement and even Shastri, passes have been rotting on very low emoluments? (A comparative table of Shastris in different grades with pay and duration of service may be tabled).

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): No. One Pathshala is attached to the Ranbir High School, Jammu and one to the Government High School, Srinagar, and the following scholarships are sanctioned for the encouragement of the students taking up Prajana, Visharda, and Shastri:—

				Rs.
Prajna ..	1st year	..	2 of Rs. 4 each	= 8
	2nd ,,	..	2 ,, 4 ,,	= 8
Visharda ..	1st ,,	..	2 ,, 4/8/0 ,,	= 9
	2nd ,,	..	2 ,, 4/8/0 ,,	= 9
Shastri ..	1st ,,	..	2 ,, 5 ,,	=10
	2nd ,,	..	2 ,, 5 ,,	=10
			Total ..	54×12=648
			Less 20 per cent. Cut ..	129/12/0
			Net ..	Rs. 518/4/0

Government High School, Srinagar: Same amount as for ri Ranbir High School, Jammu, *viz.* Rs. 518-4-0.

The reply to the second part of the question is in the negative. It is not a fact that the Shastri-passes have been rotting on very low emoluments. There is a number of Sanskrit and Arabic eachers of different pays in the department and their pay has been equalised as given below:—

High Schools	Rs. 40 per mensem.
Middle ,, ...	20-1½-35
Primary ,, ...	20-1-25

A statement of Shastri-pass Sanskrit teachers is given below:—

Name.	Designation.	Pay	Duration of service from
P. Nath Ram Kala ..	Head Pandit Pathshala ..	69 0 0	1-1-1969.
P. Tika Ram ..	2nd „ „ ..	56 0 0	7-1-196[illegible].
P. Ishar Bhat ..	4th „ „ ..	44 0 0	8-7-1968.
P. Nath Ram ..	Sanskrit teacher Rainawari	44 0 0	16-7-1966.
P. Sona Bhat ..	Head Sanskrit teacher, Sri Pratap High School ..	44 0 0	5-7-1968.
P. Anand Pandit ..	3rd Pathshala teacher Srinagar ..	44 0 0	7-4-1968.
P. Ragunath Zadoo ..	Sanskrit teacher Sopore ..	44 0 0	24-8-1971 Joined Education on 1-1-1985.
P. Sodarshan Bhat ..	Sanskrit teacher Sri Pratap Middle School, Srinagar ..	36 0 0	6-8-1970.
P. Gopi Nath ..	Sanskrit teacher Sri Pratap High School ..	30 0 0	24-8-1971.
P. Shridar Bhat ..	2nd Sanskrit teacher Rainawari ..	30 0 0	30-2-1932.
P. Maheshwar Chandra	Sanskrit teacher Kulgam ..	30 0 0	2-2-1975.
P. Nath Ram ..	„ „ Rughnath Mandir ..	24 8 0	4-1-1977.
P. Tika Ram Sidh ..	Pathshala teacher Government High School Srinagar	21 8 0	4-1-1977.
P. Vishwa Nath ..	Sanskrit teacher City Primary School ..	21 0 0	14-2-1981.
P. Gopi Nath ..	Hindi teacher, Vesu ..	21 0 0	25-3-1987.
P. Pitamber ..	„ „ Salar ..	21 0 0	25-3-1987.
P. Lachmi Chand ...	„ „ Gurgari-Mohalla ..	20 0 0	1988.

Pandit Amar Nath Kak: I would just ask the Hon'ble Home Minister who is the Minister-in-charge of the Education

Department that my question was regarding training of art faculties in which I include Arabic and Sanskrit. Whether the same encouragement was given to these men which was given to the persons holding English qualifications. The maximum pay which is given to these teachers is Rs. 40. Is it the maximum pay given to an M. A.?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: Sir, this is a new question, fresh notice should be given.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): This is a new question.

Pandit Lok Nath Sharma (State Councillor) : Sir, my submission is that the Pathshala which is meant by the Hon'ble Home Minister is Rughnath Pathshala or some other Pathshala.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : No, it is the Pathshala which is attached to the Ranbir High School, Jammu.

218. * **Haji Ahmad Shahdad** (Tashwan, Srinagar City : Muslim): (*a*) Can the Government renew the Rule of 1987 regarding the customs duty on the goods imported into the Frontier Province providing that the goods in transit for Frontier should be conveyed under a temporary challan from Domel to Sarai Safakadal and after inspection at Customs Post Sudpura should be released for free passage to the Frontier?

(*b*) Is it a fact that under the present rule the Government has to incur more expenditure than under the rule in force?

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh Ji (Finance Minister): (*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes, but the increase is negligible compared to the facility to traders and security of Government revenues.

219. **Mian Ahmad Yar**: (*a*) Is it a fact that for some years past the grades of pay have been raised in the Customs Department?

(*b*) If the answer to question (*a*) be in the affirmative, will the Government please state how many years back these grades of pay were raised?

(*c*) Has the increase in salaries resulted in the increase in the Customs revenue independently of increase in tariff?

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh Ji : (*a*) and (*b*) The present scale of salary of the executive staff of the

Customs and Excise Department was sanctioned in 1986 and of the clerical staff in 1987 when the scales of pay of the clerical cadres of all departments were revised.

(*d*) Yes, to some extent.

220. **Mian Ahmad Yar** : Will the Hon'ble Public Works Minister please state:—

(*a*) What is the percentage of Muslims in the Public Works service?

(*b*) In what period does the Government intend to make up the deficiency?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) In as short a period as possible.

Mian Ahmad Yar : Does this 13 per cent. proportion include the coolies and menial staff as well?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : It does not include coolies but it includes the menial staff.

Mian Ahmad Yar: What is the proportion among the Gazetted Staff ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : The enquiry was not made in the original question.

221. **Pandit Jia Lal Kilam** (Srinagar City South : Hindu): Is it a fact that a scheme of establishing Agricultural Colonies of educated youngmen was under contemplation of the Government?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : The reply is in the affirmative.

222. **Pandit Jia Lal Kilam**: Is it a fact that by not having sold the silk at proper time a huge loss has occurred to the State? If so who is responsible for this loss?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: It is not clear what the member for South Srinagar means by the words 'sale at proper time'. It appears to be a question begging expression. One can only say whether a particular transaction was made at the proper time or not only after the event. The transaction dates back to a period prior to my coming over as Development Minister. At the time it was considered by the Minister-in-charge

that the prices would rise. Unfortunately this anticipation was not realized and silk at that time had to be sold at a lower price.

223. **Pandit Jia Lal Kilam**: Is it a fact that the present Deputy Director was once the Director of Industries? If so, why was he degraded?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: Mr. Kohli was Deputy Director of Industries before he was officiating as Director of Industries on a pay the maximum of which reached Rs. 1,500. The then Minister-in-charge of Development considered that for that post a person with larger business and technical experience was necessary. Mr. Kohli was reverted to his substantive post. No man has so far been appointed as Director of Industries on account of financial stringency.

224. **Pandit Jia Lal Kilam**: Has the Education Minister's attention been drawn to "Progressive English Grammer and Composition" by Messrs. Peerzada Gulam Rasul and Dass Ram Malik?

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: Sir, I withdraw this question.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The question has been withdrawn.

225. **Khwaja Saif Shah**: Can the Government state whether it has withheld the concession granted by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur on the occasion of Raj Tilak for including unclaimed land in the *Shamlat-i-deh*? If not, why is the unclaimed land in Tehsil Baramulla being auctioned away?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: The reply to the first part is in the negative.

As regards part second of the question no specific instance has been brought to the notice of Government. If any case is brought to the notice of the Governor, Kashmir, it will be suitably dealt with under comprehensive rules promulgated in *Ailans* No. 2 and 5 of 16th Katik 1984 and 23rd Magh 1989 respectively.

226. **Pandit Amar Nath Kak**: How many of the students trained in the Technical schools in different arts and crafts have been earning their livelihood by the arts and crafts in which they have been trained?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: Out of 744 students 215 are in Government service and 344 have set up their own

business. No information is available as regards the rest.

227. **Pandit Amar Nath Kak** If (with the exception of Sub-overseers and Drawing Masters) the number is very small, is it not due to defective and inefficient training in the schools? Is the number of scholars in these schools on decrease? If so, what is the reason for it?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: The first part of the question does not arise. The decrease in some schools is due to the abolition of certain classes in consequence of the Retrenchment of 1932.

228. **Pandit Amar Nath Kak :** What steps does the Government propose to take in order to make the instruction in these schools efficient, thorough and up-to-date?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : Government is anxious to impart even better Technical education but can take no step at present owing to financial considerations.

229. **Haji Ahmad Shahdad :** (*a*) Is it a fact that every person having a water tap in his house has been held liable to water-tax since last year?

(*b*) If the answer is in the affirmative will the Government exempt such persons from the payment of this tax as has not been getting water since last summer?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) It is open to such persons to apply for exemption under note 10 of the Water Tax Rules.

230. **Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg** (Anantnag : Muslim) : Will the Hon'ble Revenue Minister please state whether in fact the area of 500 kanals of land belonging to the zamindars of Pahalgam and those of the neighbouring villages has for many years been thrown out of cultivation on account of the camping ground? Have the zamindars been so far paid any compensation thereof?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister) : The matter came to the notice of the Revenue Minister when he was out on tour this year. The zamindars had not represented the matter before. Orders have already been issued for completion of formal acquisition proceedings and payment of compensation.

231. **Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg** : Does the Hon'ble Home Minister know that owing to the want of a Hospital in the villages falling between Aru and Anantnag, the poor villagers suffer extreme hardship?

If the answer is in the affirmative, what steps has the Hon'ble Home Minister taken to remove this grievance?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): I do not know if the villagers are experiencing extreme hardship, but I know that they will welcome the opening of dispensaries. Owing to the financial stringency, however, it is not possible to open new dispensaries.

232. **Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg** : (*a*) How many persons were injured as a result of firing by the State forces on the 23rd September 1931 at Islamabad? And how many were killed? Please state the age of the injured and killed?

(*b*) What compensation was awarded by the State to the injured and to the survivors of the killed?

Captain Kanwar Hira Singh (Political Secretary) : The member for Anantnag is referred to pages 30-44 of the Middleton Inquiry Report on the subject.

(*b*) A sum of Rs. 700 was sanctioned by the Government as relief to the survivors of such deceased persons as were found not to have taken active part in the riots.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg : Shall I know the ages also from the Middleton Report.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin (Prime Minister): It is not possible to know more than what is entered in the Middleton Report.

233. **Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg** : (*a*) On what ground was the punitive tax imposed on village Sarnal, Tehsil Anantnag in Bhadon 1991?

(*b*) Had any of the inhabitants of the village participated in the political agitation?

(*c*) If the answer to question (*b*) is in the affirmative, will the Government please state which of them took part in the political agitation and in what manner?

(*c*) Please also state whether any one of that village was arrested for participation in the agitation?

Captain Kanwar Hira Singh : (*a*) Because a section of the inhabitants of Sarnal took part in the subversive movement against the Government.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Information will have to be collected but it is not necessary to arrest a person to justify the imposition of a punitive tax. The inhabitants of the village took part in subversive movements and hence the tax.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg : Sir, the answer to part (*c*) of the question is that the names of the persons who took part in the agitation cannot be disclosed. May I know on what ground the answer is based?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): It is a criminal matter ; why should it be disclosed?

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg: Sir, when my question was admitted I think I am entitled to ask such information.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): I admit the questions under the rules. It is for the Government to decide whether the information may be given or not.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) : The whole of Anantnag town was considered to be disturbed area ; Sarnal is a part of Anantnag town.

234. **Khwaja Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din** (Badgam : Muslim): Is it a fact that the question of imposing further cut on the pays of the subordinate officials or that of continuing with the present cut permanently is under onsideration?

Captain Kanwar Hira Singh (Political Secretary) : The member is referred to part (*a*) of the answer to question No. 412, serial No. 125 answered on 26th October 1934.

235. **Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla Vakil** (Shah Hamdan, Srinagar City : Muslim): Can the Government state why the political prisoners are not released and the banished not allowed to return?

(Withdrawn by the member).

236. **Khwaja Sana Ullah Shah** (Handwara : Muslim): Is the Government aware that Tehsil Handwara is much more backward in industries than the other parts of the State? If so what arrangements has the Government been pleased to make in this connection?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister): The member for Handwara is referred to replies given to questions Nos. 183 ond 202. If he has any suggestions to make for his constituency in particular the Director of Industries will be very happy to discuss the same with him.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam : Is there any Director of Industries at present Sir ?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : Mr. Kohli is in charge of the Department.

237. **Khwaja Sana Ullah Shah** : Is it a fact that a scheme for the construction of a canal at Nangam out of Nulla Mawar has been chalked out and an estimate thereof prepared whereby 22 villages of Gorigam Illaqa having no means of irrigation can be irrigated? If so, will the Government state as to whether any such scheme is under consideration ? What is the scheme if any ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): The Public Works Department has no knowledge of this scheme.

Khwaja Sana Ullah Shah: This question concerns the Hon'ble Revenue Minister.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : In the course of my tour I went there and inspected the spot. The matter will receive due consideration.

238. **Khwaja Sana Ullah Shah** : Does the Government know that disease has generally spread among the fruit trees and the medicine for the removal of this disease costs a considerable sum which the zamindars cannot afford to pay?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister) : Yes. The Government is aware of the fact and alive to the necessity of safeguarding the fruit industry. Accordingly the Plant and Crop Regulation Act No. 1 of 1990 was promulgated with effect from 23rd May 1933. It makes it incumbent on every owner or occupier of an orchard to spray his fruit trees. Prior to its promulgation the Department sprayed fruit trees in private orchards as a matter of demonstration throughout the valley. Now the Department supplies trained, skilled and technical labour and machinery

free of cost while the orchardist has to supply the spraying material only.

(*ii*) The cost has been worked out at

(*a*) Nursery Plant 5 pies per unit.

(*b*) Average fruit tree Re. 0-2-6 per uinit.

(*c*) Maximum charges per tree biggest Re. 0-5-6 per unit.

The spraying charges are practically nominal in comparison to the productive capacity of a fruit tree, which is invariably low where trees are not sprayed.

239. **Khwaja Sana Ullah Shah :** Is the Government aware that there is no traffic road for tonga and lorry running beween Watlab and Bandipur and passage along the boarder of the Wullar lake is dangerous? If so, what arrangements is Government going to make?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): The question of a road for wheeled traffic will be taken up when the finances improve.

240. **Malik Ghulam Hussain** (Kulgam : Muslim) : (*a*) Is the Government aware of the fact that the sanitary conditions at Bijbehara town have become worse and injurious to health?

(*b*) If the answer be in the affirmative, what means has the Government devised therefor, and when those proposals will be given effect to?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister): (*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

241. **Malik Ghulam Hussain :** Is the Hon'ble Revenue Minister aware of the fact that the villages Dannu Ban Gund, Wazirpura, Bachura, Tolinaupura, Keemu, Barazlu, Rampur, Redwani and other villages of Tehsil Kulgam have sustained considerable loss owing to drought and *Rei* (a kind of insect harmful to crops) this year? If the answer be in the affirmative, will the Government kindly grant reduction or remission in the land-revenue of Kharif 1991.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister) : The member is referred to the answer to the question No. Q. D. 177.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) : The members can withdraw their questions. At the time of admitting the questions, I do not remember whether a similar question has already been asked or not.

242. **Malik Ghulam Hussain** : (*a*) Can the Hon'ble Finance Minister in-charge Co-operative Societies please inform the House how many societies had not been audited during the year 1989-90?

(*b*) Is it a fact that audit fund has been realised even from those societies which were not audited last year?

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh Ji (Finance Minister): (*a*) Out of 2,943 Co-operative Credit Societies 140 societies could not be audited during the year 1989-90.

(*b*) Yes, because the accounts for this period had to be audited subsequently.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg : Sir, is there any justification for recovering Audit fund in advance when audit does not actually take place ?

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh Ji : This matter will be examined and duly considered.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): It may be in the end of the year but it is not possible that there should have been no audit at all.

243. **Malik Ghulam Hussain** : Can the Hon'ble Revenue Minister kindly inform the House as to why the zamindars are required to build and repair Patwar Khanas without being paid therefor when Patwar Cess is being recovered from them ?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister) : The Patwar Cess realised falls short of pay of establishment alone by nearly one lakh. It cannot accommodate any expenditure required for construction of or repairs to Patwar Khana.

244. **Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu** (Kashmir : Hindu) : (*a*) Is the Government aware that in the large number of important places such as Uri, Baramulla, Sopore, Pampur and Awantipura there exist no facilities of water-supply and that people are obliged to drink river water or other impure water.

(*b*) Has the Government any scheme of water-supply for these places under contemplation? If so, when will it take practical

shape? If not, do Government realize how people suffer for this want?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) Now that a Sanitation Board has been created the requirements of each town and locality will be considered.

Mian Ahmad Yar: Did His Highness accord sanction in 1983] to the construction of water works in Uri?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: I want notice, Sir.

245. **Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu**: Whether it is a fact that the Co-operative Department held a Departmental examination in 1987 at Srinagar of the accepted candidates for the posts of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors?

246. **Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu**: What was the number of such candidates and how many of them passed the above mentioned test?

247. **Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu**: How many fresh appointments of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors have been made since 1987 ?

248. **Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu**: Have all those candidates who passed the Departmental test provided for? If not, why not?

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh Ji (Finance Minister): 245. Yes, two examinations. But these examinations were for the candidates for Audit fund paid posts and not for Government paid posts.

246. 76 candidates appeared in these tests and of these 28 passed.

247. Two Sub-inspectors in permanent vacancies.

248. No, for want of vacancies.

BUDGET QUESTIONS.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: (*a*) How many posts have been brought under reduction since 1988?

(*b*) The incumbents of how many such posts were State-subjects and of how many non-State-subjects? Ho many in Jammu Province and how many in Kashmir Province?

(*c*) How many such posts carried emoluments of more than Rs. 100 and how many less than Rs. 100?

(*d*) How many gazetted and non-gazetted posts were created since then?

(*e*) What saving has the Government made after deducting pension charges and the cost of newly created posts?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Who is going to answer this question?

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin (Prime Minister): The Hon'ble Finance Minister.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh Ji (Finance Minister): (*a*) 1,526 from 1988 to 1990-91.

(*b*) The answer to this question requires adequate notice as it involves enquiries from different departments.

(*c*) Of the posts brought under reduction, 1,385 carried emoluments of less than Rs. 100 per month and 141 posts carried emoluments of Rs. 100 per month and above.

(*d*) The number of new posts created during the period was: Gazetted 25, non-gazetted 945. The minimum salary of non-gazetted posts was Rs. 20 per month and the maximum Rs. 150-10-240 per month. The salary of gazetted posts varied from a minimum of Rs. 150 per month to Rs. 500-50-800.

(*e*) Same as (*b*) above.

Sheikh Mohammad Amin : (*a*) Will the Government state as to why the budgets of the Municipalities and the Kashmir Valley Food Control Department have not been presented to the Assembly ?

(*b*) Are not these Government departments?

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh Ji : Municipalities are a Local Fund Department and the budgets of Local Funds are not submitted to Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister): On the inception of the Kashmir Valley Food Control Department it was clearly given to understand to the zamindars who were primarily concerned that this department will be treated as a commercial self-contained department, and that its income and expenditure

will not be shown in the general budget. This was done in the interests of the zamindars. Profits that accrue are taken to the reserve fund and as I have often indicated here whenever there is a loss the loss is made good from this reserve fund. The department has been treated by Government in a technical sense and not as a Government Department. It is treated as a Local Fund. It is for this reason that its budget is not put on the table along with the general budget.

Mian Ahmad Yar: Are the travelling allowance bills of the touring officers of this department pre-audited by the Accounts Office or not?

Mr. P. D. Pande (Accountant General): They are audited by the Accounts Department for which the Food Control Department is charged.

Sheikh Mohammad Amin: Is not the budget of this department included in the detailed budget of the State?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : No.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) : Resolutions will be taken up now. First of all Mr. Ahmad Yar will move his resolution.

Mian Ahmad Yar : Sir, the resolution which I am going to move in this House particularly concerns the city of Srinagar, but if we go deep into it we find that it effects remote places as well. The resolution runs thus:—

> "This Assembly recommends to the Council that the provision made in the budget for 1991-92 for the Ranbirganj bridge may be reduced and utilized for more urgent works such as clearance of Nala Mar and education."

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) : Please explain it in Urdu also.

Mian Ahmad Yar : (Reads the resolution in Urdu).

Pandit Lok Nath Sharma (State Councillor) : The word 'reduce' used in the resolution means to decrease.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) : That is, so much money may be taken from one head and put into another.

Mian Ahmad Yar: The resolution is that this sum provided

in the budget may be spent on more urgent and useful works. I will advance reasons to show which kinds of works are necessary and which not and can be dispensed with. Two things at least are necessary for every person and every society to make them civilized and useful citizens. These are education and sanitation. An educated and healthy man can prove a useful citizen and he can be of much benefit to others also. I would submit that the most important problem of the day is how to overcome political discontent and unrest. There is no country in the world which is not anxious to avoid political unrest and war. A machine has several parts and it is necessary for the smooth working of the machine that every part of it should be properly constructed and properly fit in with the other parts. Similarly the world is composed of several units called countries and to preserve peace and tranquility in the world it is essential to maintain peace and order within each unit (country) and promote friendly relations among them. That is to say each country should function harmoniously like the parts of a machine. I will here quote the instance of African Negroes who are neither educated nor acquainted with the principles of sanitation. If such a Negro be brought and made to live in the advanced society of America or England, the inevitable result will be a clash. So long as a Negro is not imparted education and taught the rules of sanitation he cannot become useful in the true sense of the word. Much has been talked in this House about industries. Industrial development can make a country self-sufficient; but this is the view of the narrow-minded persons. The object of industrial development should be that other countries also may be induced to make progress and thus become useful units of the world. Progress in one's own country induces other countries to do the same and thereby become useful units of the world so that if occasion arises for the joint discussion of international problems there may be no probability of any clash. World-wide citizenship means that every unit of the world should make itself useful. My resolution is that industrial education be imparted to the public. In my opinion it would be more useful if the sum provided for the bridge be spent in training some persons so as to make them useful personalities who would tour in the State and induce people to receive industrial education and teach them how to live like good citizens. This is certainly a greater necessity than the construction of a bridge. This bridge, I wish to point out, was built by King Zain-ul-Abdin who has been one of the distinguished persons of the world. His memory must be kept alive so long as this country continues to be in existence. Moreover, crossing over the bridge is not necessary for going to Maharajganj or Zaina Kadal as there are other good bridges fit enough for wheeled traffic which are connected by good roads leading to Zaina Kadal. The Hon'ble

Home Minister has argued that material is cheap now-a-days and therefore the construction of the bridge will cost less and very little money will go out of the country. But I would submit that the value of money depends on its accumulation. If we have less money it appreciates in value and if we have much money it depreciates in value. This reminds me of a story. Once upon a time a boy asked his father to buy him an elephant. The father said " My dear son, the price of an elephant is Rs. 50 which is too much. I cannot buy it at this price." After some time the boy again asked for an elephant and the father said " My dear son, an elephant costs Rs. 500 only. It is really very cheap. You can have it." Hence the more the quantity of money the less is its value and conversely the less the money the greater is its value.

According to the principles of world-wide citizenship we must see that only that amount which remains after the satisfaction of the primary necessities is spent on secondary ones. This is a well known principle of economics that the value of money does not depend on the cheapness of articles but on the increase or decrease of its quantity. The facts laid before the House do not justify the immediate construction of the bridge but other things mentioned by me are comparatively more essential. I therefore hope that my motion will be supported by you all.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla: Sir, I admit that the Government does not indulge in useless activities, but supposing you require food as well as a pair of shoes and there are only two rupees in your pocket; we have to see which is comparatively more urgent whether satisfaction of your hunger or the purchase of a pair of shoes. As remarked by my learned friend there is no doubt that education is a very useful thing. I would submit that the difference between a horse and a man is that the man has reason whereas the horse has none. Man with his intelligence prepares a bridle, a saddle and rides the horse. If the horse also had wisdom he would have kicked away the man. An illiterate person is like an animal. He does not know his rights or how to live in the world. The zamindars of this place demanded proprietary rights which the Government graciously granted to them, but what has been the result? Lands are fast passing into the hands of rich people and sale deeds are being daily registered. At the root of all this lies the widespread illiteracy of the zamindars. Uneducated people have no place in this world which is meant for the intellectual persons alone. Therefore I would submit that the Zainakadal bridge may be constructed because this too is a necessity, but more necessary than this is the education of the villagers who at the sight of a summons, particularly when it is on a red paper, hide themselves in their houses. I invite the attention of the Government to His

Highness' proclamation in which His Highness has graciously been pleased to observe that his subjects are as dear to him as his own children and that he does not like to make any distinction between man and man. If it is really so, how is it justifiable to tolerate the ignorance of His Highness' subjects and how can the Government rest contented so long as His Highness' children are illiterate. There is no need of much reasoning or logic. What we require is that the ignorant masses of this land who are no better than animals be intellectually developed so as to deserve the name of human beings. Their intellectual backwardness is evident from the fact that if a money-lender strikes a balance of Rs. 350 against them instead of Rs. 35 they can neither make out the difference nor understand how this has happened. They are made to execute bonds which subsequently serve as a basis for litigation. If the inhabitants of our country had known what a bond means the Government would never have felt any financial difficulties and there would have been no distress at all. The source of all ills is ignorance and it is, therefore, the foremost necessity that education be imparted to those people who do not understand how to borrow money or how to repay it and who do not know the difference between a man and an animal. They must be enabled to live like human beings and understand what is to their advantage and what to their disadvantage. Education will teach them what body and soul are. I make bold to say that living the life of a fool in this world is a great curse. The other day when I remarked that there was want of employment, your Honour said was there no want of intelligence. Some of my friends asked me as to why I did not say anything in reply. I told them that truth cannot be refuted. By nature Kashmir is the home of intelligence but owing to our negligence we have become bankrupt of it.

Wazir Ganga Ram (Reasi : Hindu): Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla Vakil is using these words against the zamindars. This if not fair.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla: I beg to be excused. I am a Kashmiri myself and therefore I ventured this statement. In future I shall not use the word zamindar because the Jagirdars, Chakdars and capitalists are also included in zamindars. The Governor has remarked that the educated persons shirk physical labour. This is because they are not taught industrial pursuits. It does no credit to them who impart education not to teach some useful craft also. Had industrial work been taught along with education the students would have started some work after the completion of their training. Ignorance is the main cause of poverty. If education be developed bribery would stop. Particularly in

the Forest and Police Departments the practice of bribery is on an increase.

Khan Sahib Mohammad Afzal Khan (Governor Kashmir): Do not the educated persons also offer bribes when they derive considerable benefit by doing so?

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla: There must be some difference between an educated and an uneducated person. The Governor may have got the offer of bribe from some concerned person and thus gained personal experience in the matter.

Sheikh Abdul Hamid (State Councillor) : Sir, I know the Governor is a very honest person and it is not proper on the part of Maulvi Sahib to use such language.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla: All the Ministers of the State and the members of this House will admit that education is the food for the intellect. If the proposed expenditure on the bridge be postponed we can do without it, but what is necessary is that the sum proposed for the bridge may be spent in the spread of education particularly amongst the villagers who are illiterate. Moreover, as already pointed out by my learned friend yesterday, there is another disadvantage in removing the existing Zainakadal bridge. Near the bridge there is a big market which is the centre of trade. The construction of the new bridge will decrease the importance of the site of Zainakadal and thereby cause a heavy loss to the traders there. Several applications have been made by them in this behalf. My submission is that their shops are well furnished and their trade is flourishing but the removal of the present bridge will cause a heavy loss to them. The other point is that at present the most pressing need is to encourage education. Therefore, I second the resolution of my learned friend and hope that you will also support it.

Sardar Kanahiya Singh (West Kashmir: Sikh) : Sir, I am very glad to hear the resolution moved by my learned friend and seconded by Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla that the sum provided for the construction of the Zainakadal bridge be spent on education and I would like to say something in this connection. The Government cannot provide services for all the educated persons. The illiterate labourers of our State used to go to the Punjab and there also things have come to such a pass that unless a person is literate he cannot get any employment except as a coolie on the Railway Station. Therefore it is necessary that education should be encouraged. I would further submit that my community in Kashmir is exceptionally backward in education

and this state of affairs should afford to the concerned officers an opportunity of showing sympathy towards my community. The Hon'ble Home Minister has said that the Government has no funds for the purpose but if some saving be made from this grant our grievances can be redressed. The Sikhs have extended a helping hand in the matter of education and constructed Boarding Houses by spending at least Rs. 80,000. Thus they have partly reduced the burden of the Government. We applied for the grant-in-aid but the Hon'ble Home Minister pleaded non-availability of funds. But now when we have done so much ourselves by spending considerable amount it is the duty of the Government to follow the maxim "God helps those who help themselves" and to help the minority community which is backward in education so that it may stand on par with other communities in education. Our community stands in need of Government support especially in the villages where the Sikhs are mostly illiterate. I support the resolution moved by my learned friend and submit that a portion out of this amount may be spent in spreading education among the Sikhs which will be very kind of the Government. In the end I again support the resolution.

Lala Shiv Nath Nanda (Srinagar City: Hindu other than Kashmiri Pandit): Sir, in the resolution moved by me first of all it was requested that this sum of Rs. 92,000 might be spent on education, but on ascertaining the conditions of petty traders I came to the conclusion that the construction of this bridge is badly needed for the following reasons.

The goods for Maharajganj are brought from Amirakadal by means of boats and the traders are thereby experiencing inconvenience. Besides, these goods do not reach in time and consequently the traders are put to loss. Moreover, in view of the facts already mentioned that the persons crossing the river over the present bridges during the days of flood run the risk of losing their lives, I would submit that the construction of the proposed bridge is extremely necessary. Again, with regard to the amount provided for education, I would submit that too much of higher education is not required. In my opinion there should be one college instead of two as the students after completing their education cannot earn their living and knock at the doors of the Government for employment. The same is the case with my friends, relatives etc. who are receiving education.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla: This is not the fault of education.

Lala Shiv Nath Nanda: My learned friend has said that

education develops the intellect but I would say that sometimes education effects the intellect adversely. I mean to say that the educated persons of today consider the use of hats and suits as the necessary ingredients of wisdom. They waste the few pennies earned by their elders in the purchase of these requirements. In my opinion education up to the Matriculation standard is sufficient to develop the intellect. Some of my friends have suggested that this amount may be spent in cleaning Nala Mar. I would submit that Nala Mar is situated within the Municipal limits and we are not concerned with it. As Nala Mar flows through the city we need not spend money on it. Regarding the practice of bribery, I would submit that it has stopped. Even the offer of a packet of cigarettes is called bribery. Vakil Sahib has sufficient experience of this practice because he has several times mentioned why bribery is not stopped. Please stop this practice yourself and others also will follow you. I understand that our brethren need money for education. They may be provided with funds sufficient to enable the people to acquire education up to the Matriculation standard. In our country the manufacture of Shawl used to be carried on a grand scale and Ring Shawl used to fetch a price of three or four thousand rupees. It is due to the modern education that no such industry survives now and nobody pays attention in this direction. Now everything is imported from outside and if any person takes to weaving it is because he cannot get service. On the one hand there is demand for the development of cottage industry while on the other hand it is urged that education be imparted up to the B. A. standard the result of which will be to disable the people to carry on even the cottage industry. If my respectable friends would pardon me I would say that all of them have delivered long speeches in eulogising the cottage industry, but there is none among them who has not demanded increase in the budget grant.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg: Hon'ble President, I raise a point of order. Is he not talking irrelevant?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): He is speaking in connection with the resolution.

Lala Shiv Nath Nanda: As regards the remarks made by Sardar Kanahiya Singh, while discussing the resolution, that greater encouragement should be given to Sikhs, I would submit that, if I mistake not, they will lose even the existing chance of employment. They are at present recruited in the Army but when educated they will not be taken in.

Sardar Kanahiya Singh: Rajput B. A. and F. A.'s are also serving in the Army.

Lala Shiv Nath Nanda: They are not meant for fighting purposes, while the Sikhs are a fighting race. (Laughter). They say, "Brethren, remember we are with you and we will help you." But education will make them wise and in consequence they will become unfit for fighting purposes and snatch away the services from us. (Laughter). I would request Sardar Sahib that much education is of no use. Therefore opposing the resolution I close my speech.

Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey (Kathua: Hindu): Sir, this question comes before the House for the second time. On the first occasion I thought that the Alikadal bridge is being replaced but we now find that an altogether new bridge is going to be constructed. At that time also we were told that during the days of floods a scheme was prepared that a bridge of a special design be constructed. Our present bridges are not strong enough to withstand floods and therefore there is always danger of serious consequences. Hence in order to avoid all danger it was settled that a bridge of special design should be built.

Mian Ahmad Yar: When was it settled?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): That was said on behalf of the Government.

Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey: So if this bridge is being constructed in pursuance of that scheme with a view to avoid danger from flood it is really commendable, but if it is intended for the mere decoration of the city, then it is not needed. The next point under consideration is to utilize this amount in the development of education if it can be saved by abandoning the construction of the bridge which in my opinion is very necessary. The present occasion demands economy as far as possible but if the bridge forms part of the flood prevention scheme, in that case I would submit that the scheme should be strictly adhered to, (Cheers).

Khwaja Rahim Shah Bande (South Kashmir Wazarat: Muslim): Sir, Mr. Nanda has called the attention of the Government to the expenditure over the Education Department. It is due to the progressive educational policy of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur that many people attired in gaudy dresses have presented their resolutions in this House. It was Zain-ul-Abdin who clearly appreciating the advantages of the Nala constructed the Nala Mar at a heavy expenditure about which it has been said that it should be got cleared through the Municipal Committee. As I live outside the city I know that it is a great source of income. Goods of the zamindars pass through it in large quantities and its

excavation is badly needed. Next comes the question of Zainakadal bridge the construction of which is also extremely necessary. During the days of flood great difficulty was experienced. The condition of the traders was pitiable at that time. Their wives used to withhold them from crossing the bridge which was in imminent danger of being swept away. Hence the Government must construct the bridge. (Cheers). And the bridge must be a solid one. Education is as much necessary as is the clearing of the Nala Mar. Keeping in view the urgency of providing funds for these necessities at some future time the Government should undertake the construction of the bridge.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) : So you are not against the construction of the bridge.

Khwaja Rahim Shah Bande : Sir, I appreciate the necessity of the construction of the bridge.

Col. Abdul Rahman Khan (Udhampur : Muslim) : Sir, I agree to what has been said by Mr. Dobey, but I say that out of the proposed sum Rs. 10,000 be spent on the repair of the present bridge and the rest for providing water in Illaqa Kandi or to those parts of Jammu District where there is scarcity of water. (Laughter). A part of the sum may be spent on Mirpur also.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) : You want first to supply water to Illaqa Kandi so that you may have something to say when asked " what have you brought from the Assembly for us ".

Col. Abdul Rahman Khan : The bridge may be repaired and restored to its former state. I think its removal and reconstruction is not desirable. In this way the bridge also will remain serviceable and other needs too will be served. میل بیوی راضی کیا کریگا فاضل (When the parties agree the function of the judge ceases). Therefore Rs. 10,000 may be spent on the ordinary repairs of the present bridge and the same may be preserved. The remaining Rs. 82,000 can be applied to other purposes.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) : Do you want the bridge or not?

Col. Abdul Rahman Khan : We want that the bridge may be repaired and the rest of the amount may be spent on the development of industries and for supplying water to Illaqa Kandi.

Lala Amar Nath Kohli (Jammu City North : Hindu) : Hon'ble President. I strongly oppose the resolution moved by my respectable friend Mian Ahmad Yar that the bridge may not be constructed and the sum provided for the purpose may be spent on education ; because the preservation of human lives is most essential. Moreover, just as Prithvi Raj Avenue and Akbar Avenue have been built and named after very famous kings, similarly the monuments must be preserved to commemorate the names of ancient kings. Hence the reconstruction of the Zainakadal bridge is very necessary. Education is not the only thing required but there are several other things which are also necessary. The Government has to look to all of them. It has to see that the trade may not slacken. Where education is necessary, trade also possesses great importance. As has been said by the Hon'ble Home Minister the construction of the bridge is extremely necessary to avoid danger from flood. During the floods I witnessed two most heart-rending scenes.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla has remarked that an illiterate person is like a beast but I do not fully agree with him. It is not proper to impart education at the sacrifice of other necessities. As the proverb goes " Rome was not built in a day ", similarly masses cannot be educated all at once. During these progressive times it is quite likely that no zamindar or peasant may remain illiterate after ten years. But when in the same breath it is urged that the present educational system makes a man unfit for work, then the only remedy is to stop it.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla: He is going off the point.

Khan Sahib Raja Mohammad Afzal Khan: He is as much off the point as Maulvi Sahib was.

Sheikh Abdul Hamid: One cannot see the beam in his own eye.

Lala Amar Nath Kohli : Concluding my speech I submit that to safeguard the city and its trade the construction of Zainakadal bridge is extremely necessary.

Khan Sahib Mirza Ghulam Mustafa (State Councillor): Sir, the question under discussion is whether the bridge should be constructed or not and whether the sum allotted for its construction may be spent on the same or for some other purpose. The discussion should be confined to the point at issue. The question is whether this sum should be spent on the construction of the bridge or on cleaning the Nala Mar or on education. The work of cleaning the

Nala Mar concerns the Municipality which can do it. I would submit that the bridge is in a very dangerous condition and the vehicular traffic has been prohibited over it with the consequence that the people have been put to considerable inconvenience. It is therefore proper that the sum allotted should be spent over the bridge. The question of the site of the bridge is not under discussion as the site selected by the Public Works Department is suitable. Education is also necessary, but it too will be provided by the Government. This sum of money must be spent on the construction of the bridge.

Pandit Lok Nath Sharma: Sir, it is necessary for the progress of a country that all sorts of facilities be provided to make its products available to the customers as without this local trade cannot prosper. The trade of the hilly tracts depends on good means of communication. To oppose the construction of the bridge amounts to a disservice to the country.

I admit that education is necessary for every individual, but it is still more necessary that people should get food to eat and clothes to wear. If the bridge is destroyed trade will suffer much and the poor will die of hunger. Mian Ahmad Yar has proposed a scheme for cleaning the Nala Mar in which connection I would quote an instance. Once in Amritsar there arose the question of cleaning Durbar Sahib Golden Temple and the pick of the Sikh community including the Maharaja of Patiala carried mud in baskets from the tank and thus gave a lead to voluntary labour. Nala Mar should be cleaned in the same manner and you will see that the Nala Mar will prove useful for the health of the people.

Sardar Kanahiya Singh: Sir, why has the instance of Durbar Sahib been quoted which is quite unbecoming. What semblance has this filthy channel with that sacred shrine? The instance pertains to a religious matter of the Sikhs and the speaker should withdraw his remarks.

Pandit Lok Nath Sharma: Maulvi Sahib has said that education is extremely necessary for zamindars. I would say that those times have passed when money-lenders used to advance Rs. 35 and get a deed for Rs. 350. Now everybody knows that the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation has relieved the people of the fear of the money-lenders.

Next it has been said that the educated people rarely offer bribe, but this does not show what sort of education produces such results.

The question is whether the amount should be spent on education or not and I would urge that the bridge is more urgently needed at the present time.

Mian Ahmad Yar: Sir, I do not want to say anything regarding those who have supported my resolution, but I would say a little about those who have opposed it. First of all I would submit that there has been a good deal of convassing against my resolution from the Government benches and some members from those benches have tried to exercise unfair influence on their relatives and Government pensioners occupying the other benches.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): Point of order, Sir. Is he making a charge against the Government benches?

Mian Ahmad Yar: There was convassing going on from the Government benches.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister): Such remarks are uncalled for and convassing is a common parliamentary practice.

Khan Sahib Raja Mohammad Afzal Khan: He also went out to do convassing, Sir.

Mian Ahmad Yar: I went out to see with my own eyes what you were doing and I have made the remark after seeing things with my own eyes. I want to explain the position of my party. His Highness has constituted this Assembly so that the true voice of the public may be reflected here, and now if any efforts be made to suppress this voice it is really deplorable.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Every body thinks that his opinion is right. If you ask Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla he would say that his opinion is the soundest.

Mian Ahmad Yar.: First of all I take up the speech of Col. Abdul Rahman Khan who observed that the inhabitants of the city are of opinion that there is no need for the bridge. I would submit that as Mr. Nanda has said the most of the wheeled traffic is in Amirakadal as lorries etc. come straight to Amirakadal. There is no transport company in Maharajganj and all such companies are located at Amirakadal. Therefore if this bridge be not constructed for some time more trade will not suffer much. No one of my party has pressed for college education.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla: Education is necessary even for the successful practice of the art of begging.

Khan Sahib Raja Mohammad Afzal Khan: So much the better if want of education discourages beggary.

Mian Ahmad Yar : Those gentlemen who have opposed my resolution have argued that the construction of the bridge is necessary to avoid danger from flood. I would submit that the present bridge has withstood floods in the past. Even if it be necessary then repairs may be got done by spending an amount of ten or twelve thousand rupees as has been suggested by one of my learned friends from the Liberal benches. Mr. Kohli does not belong to this place and as such is not well acquainted with the local conditions. It is a fact that there is no transport company in Maharajganj. As Mr. Ghulam Mustafa too does not come from this constituency he too cannot properly throw light on this matter. Pandit Lok Nath has said that the people belonging to hilly tracts will suffer much by the absence of the bridge although such people are not directly concerned with the bridge. The question of education is very important. Nobody has cared to ascertain from us the type of education we require. Education includes agricultural and industrial instruction etc. For these reasons it is essential that this resolution be passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister) : Hon'ble President, most of the speeches delivered today had very little connection with the matter under discussion which related to the Public Works Department. The question of education ought to have been discussed yesterday. The point at issue is whether the Zainakadal bridge may be constructed or not. On behalf of the Government I would say that we are every year increasing the grant for education and will continue doing so in future. This is our duty. During the last two years we have annually granted seventy-five thousand rupees extra. (Cheers). Whatever the circumstances we will go on increasing this grant. Last year also the number of schools was increased and the same will be done in future. (Cheers). What else do the members of the House want? We are spreading education and will continue doing so in future, but this does not mean that we should act upon the proposal put forth by Mian Ahmad Yar. Education is not the only question which the Government has to consider. It has got to pay attention to every department.

As has already been said the Zainakadal bridge was constructed by Zain-ul-Abdin (Bad-Shah). He was wiser than you people who now reside in Kashmir. He did not build it aimlessly and in

my opinion it is not fair to say that this bridge is not required and that funds provided for it may be utilized on education. We are always prepared to promote education among the masses but at the same time the upkeep of roads and bridges and the construction thereof is not less important. Please enquire from the people of Mirpur about the advantages they have derived from the construction of the Mirpur-Kotli road. Ask the zamindars how they would be able to carry their grain etc. from place to place in the absence of roads and bridges. Hence we cannot ignore public works.

Who can say that there will be no floods in future. Mian Ahmad Yar or Mr. Beg might say so and we might believe it if an astrologer predicts so. The flood of 1928, when Mian Ahmad Yar and Mr. Beg were either too young or absent from the scene, was an enormous flood. His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur kept waking for full 48 hours during that flood and witnessed with his own eyes the indescribable scenes of horror. He helped calamity-stricken people with his own hands because he knew the consequences of the flood.

Mr. Harris, a flood expert, was invited simply for the purpose of preparing a Flood Protection Scheme which was duly prepared. You will excuse me for stating that all the speeches, except that of Pandit Ram Chand Dobey, were beside the point. Pandit Ram Chand Dobey has very rightly remarked that it must be left for the consideration of the Government to see whether under the Flood Protection Scheme the construction of the Zainakakal bridge is necessary or not. Mr. Harris has said that all the bridges of Srinagar are exposed to the danger of being damaged during the flood. We are not constructing the bridge to name it after Wajahat Hussain. Even after its reconstruction the bridge will continue to be called the Zainakadal bridge and it is being undertaken for the safety of the general public. If it is not constructed the responsibility of the loss that might result from the omission will rest on the shoulders of you all. This is an urgent necessity. Mr. Harris in his report has laid much stress on two things. The first is the strengthening of the bunds and second is the improvement of the bridges. The work of the bund has been completed by us by spending lakhs of rupees over it. The other work is the reconstruction of the bridges towards which we are now devoting our attention. The Zainakadal bridge is in a very dangerous condition and wheeled traffic has been prohibited over it for the last two years. So we have first of all applied ourselves to the construction of this bridge and the reconstruction of other bridges will surely receive consideration afterwards.

Mr. Harris has also recommended that the number of bridges may be reduced from seven to four and so far as possible we will act according to this programme. The removal of the existing bridge having been settled it was necessary for me to take the opinion of the experts regarding construction of the new bridge. Their opinion is that the present site of the bridge is dangerous and if the new bridge is constructed at the same place it will cost more and the grant of Rs. 92,000 provided for the purpose shall have to be augmented by another Rs. 25,000. The Government is not prepared to spend more than what is necessary.

No doubt the shifting of the site of the bridge will give cause for complaints to the people residing near it but my duty is to look to the general interests of the public and not the convenience of a few persons. If one person suffers a loss of two pice and the other that of Rs. 100, we must care more for the latter.

As the time allowed to me is over I only wish to repeat that this bridge is being constructed for the safety of the city and the public. We are going to undertake this work because the work of the bund has been completed and there is no danger of its giving way.

I again repeat that this bridge will be called Zainakadal bridge and not Wajahat Hussain bridge, even if it is constructed at different place than its present site, and the members of the House must believe that this money is being spent for public good.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The resolution of Mian Ahmad Yar is before you. Those who are in its favour will say "Aye" and those against it will say "No".

The resolution is rejected. The "Noes" have it.

The meeting is adjourned till 2-15 P. M.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Quarter Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Quarter Past Two of the Clock, Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) in the chair.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The next resolution will be moved by Khwaja Safdar Ali.

Khwaja Safdar Ali (North Kashmir Wazarat: Muslim): Sir, I rise to move the resolution that "this Assembly recommends

to the Council that sufficient provision be made for the deepening and repairs of the Flood Channel and the elevation of its banks." The Flood Channel takes from the river Jhelum near Gugji Bagh. This channel was constructed in Samvat 1961 with a view to protect Srinagar and the lower Illaqa from floods. From 1961 this channel is working and has proved useful, but in spite of this fact no action has been taken to clean it or to repair its bunds. During the floods of 1928 and of subsequent years, when for want of its repairs vast rural and urban areas cultivated or otherwise were flooded with water, then its bunds etc. within the limits of the Municipality were repaired to protect the city of Srinagar; but besides the cultivated land the residential houses of hundreds of villages lying in the Illaqa below Rambagh right upto Naidkhai and Hajan, namely Wullar lake, were inundated on account of the damaged condition of this channel and the Government had to remit land-revenue amounting to thousands of rupees. Besides this His Highness very graciously distributed a large sum of money among the zamindars as Taccavi for three years for which we are all grateful. As a result of the flood hundreds of kanals of land is still under water ever since 1928.

The causes of the flood are that the said channel having been dug from the river Jhelum was left unprotected into Nambal Bimna (a marsh) where no dredging was undertaken. This Nambal area was a waste land and the said channel at the time of flood brings about 18,300 cubic feet of water which the Nambal has not the capacity to contain, (*vide* page 4 of Flood Protection Works by Lala Tulsi Ram *ex*-Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and the Report of Mr. D. G. Harris, the Government of India's Consulting Engineer on special duty with His Highness' Government). The said Nambal being insufficient to contain this large quantity of water inundates the homesteads and cultivated areas of the neighbouring villages and then the Illaqa near lake Hokara, Nambal Kawsa and Duslipura which in the old technical language of Kashmir is called "*Mawaziat Pain*" or Bunwara. These areas are still under water on account of that flood and the Government has to remit land-revenue on account of this permanent *Panimar* (water logging). In short the neglected state of the channel has caused not only the destruction of several villages but also a considerable decrease in the revenue of the Government. Keeping in view the above mentioned facts I put this resolution before the House that a definite sum be provided in the current year's budget for repairing and raising the bunds of the Flood Channel and for the dredging of the Nambals so as to increase their capacity which may be made sufficient to contain the water which the channel may bring into them.

To avoid such floods Mr. Harris and Lala Tulsi Das, the *ex*-Chief Engineer, had proposed the construction of several other channels, but if on account of financial stringency they cannot be constructed the repair of this channel is indispensable.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Do you second this resolution? (Addressed to Pandit Ram Chand Dobey).

Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey (Kathua : Hindu) : Regarding this Flood Channel I think it necessary to submit that the water of Doodganga is discharged into this channel which damages several culturable areas. When the Flood Channel was first constructed it was intended to let out the surplus water of the river Jhelum only, but subsequently that of Doodganga also was let into it. If the water of the Nambals be discharged into the river the zamindars can benefit much and their lands can become more productive. The result of letting away the water of Doodganga into this channel is that plenty of water has collected in the Nambals. Hence the water which has been let into it from Doodganga must be stopped, and on the other hand the whole water of the channel should be let into Doodganga.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Will any one speak on behalf of the Government?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: This matter relates to the flood scheme. When this scheme was prepared it was proposed that the Flood Channel might be dug, but at that time it was decided that the level of such a channel must not be lower than Batmaloo. Its level must be kept equal to that of Batmaloo Nambal. In Mr. Harris' scheme there is a mention of Doodganga also. Not on monetary considerations alone but for the sake of the scheme itself we cannot and will not lower its level. As regards raising the bunds I contemplate asking the Chief Engineer to raise them, if possible. This work will not cost much. To lower the level is beyond our power. We will do whatever we can and the Government will take due steps to tackle this difficulty.

Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey: Perhaps I have not been able to elucidate my point. This question does not relate to the river but concerns Doodganga.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: All this has been discussed in the scheme.

Rai Bahadur Major General Thakur Janak Singh: I think the Hon'ble Home Minister has omitted to explain one thing which would have satisfied the member. I was a co-worker with

Mr. Harris. In his scheme two outlets have been provided, one for the river and the other for the canal. There is a map appended to that scheme and if the Hon'ble Home Minister would please show that map the member would be satisfied.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: I have not got the map with me here. If the member will please come to me some time in the office, I can show it to him.

Khwaja Safdar Ali: The Hon'ble Home Minister has satisfied me. I withdraw my resolution.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The resolution is permitted to be withdrawn.

Pandit Amar Nath Kak will please move his resolution now.

Pandit Amar Nath Kak: Hon'ble President, I like to lay before the Government one of the most important proposals which is so very useful that the Government must spare some amount for it from this year's budget. My resolution is:—

> "This Assembly recommends to the Council that a sum be granted for propaganda work and affording facilities to visitors and to attract larger number of visitors to the State."

Kashmir is like Switzerland and historically it also resembles Egypt and Athens. In some respects Kashmir is even better than Switzerland and these countries. First of all I wish to draw your attention to the advantages that will accrue from the increase in the number of visitors. You might be aware, Sir, that several proposals are under consideration concerning the development of industries. They have been discussed and the official members have been kind enough to allow one of them being carried. Do you know how many articles are being manufactured here simply for the sake of the visitors? If I go into the detail of these it will require much time. However, I would mention by way of illustration a few of them—papier mache, wood-carving, taxidermists, silver-smiths, gold-smiths, stone, Shawl, Pashmina, silk etc. and several other articles of the same nature which were exhibited in the exhibition also and which you will find on several shops in Srinagar. All these industries depend solely on visitors. They help our industries in two ways. Firstly they encourage them by buying these articles and secondly they advertise them by carrying them into their countries. They create a demand for these articles by making presents of them to their friends and the craftsmen of this country are thereby benefited. Moreover, a large

portion of our population depends on the visitors for their livelihood, namely the Hanjis, Houseboat owners, Hotel-keepers, Photographers, servants, butlers, lorry and motor drivers and dealers in oilman stores. All such shopkeepers and craftsmen depend for their living wholly and solely on the visitors. The prosperity of these trades before 1988 was conducive to the welfare of our country. The recent disturbances discouraged the influx of the visitors but on the improvement of the situation and the interest exhibited by the Government in this respect, the number of visitors is again increasing. If you examine the last three years' figures you will find that the number of visitors has considerably increased. I am submitting all this to show that there is so much scope for further increasing their number that any amount of attention paid by the Government in this respect will be insufficient. The number of visitors in 1988-89 in spite of the disturbances was 8,604; in 1989-90 it rose to 13,820 and in 1990-91 to nearly 19,000. Although the Government have made some efforts in this respect by means of advertisement, yet the credit remains chiefly with our brother Mr. B. N. Nanda (the proprietor of the Nanda Bus Service) who has brought people from Lahore by starting a regular motor Bus Service and increased the number of visitors by 7,000. Now from this we find that there is scope for increasing the number of visitors which increases the trade of our country and the revenue of the Government. I like to detail the benefits that will accrue to the Government. The direct benefit to the Government will be the increase in the revenue of the Customs Department and at the same time that of the other departments also which deal with motor lorries and levy tax on them. The income from tax on petrol will also increase and there are several other departments the income whereof will increase. The Government will be benefited indirectly because the earnings of the traders, craftsmen and manufacturers will increase and it is just possible that the income of most of them will exceed the limit of Rs. 1,000 which will also raise the receipts of the Income Tax Department. Hence the advantages of attracting larger number of visitors cannot be over-emphasised.

Now I would like to explain what the possibilities are and what other Governments are doing in this respect. Travellers all over the world who love knowledge and have interest in history go to Egypt from distant places and write the history of that place. They visit Athens for the same purpose and similarly Mesapotamia and Spain and so on. Why do they do so? Because the Governments of those places advertise the historical monuments found there. Books are compiled for the purpose and the historical monuments are made so charming and attractive that the visitors besides satisfaction

of their historical interest feel very much pleased. There they find gardens, lawns, restaurants and all kinds of facilities.

There is no dirth of historical monuments in Kashmir. First of all take Harwan, which, if advertised and connected by a suitable road, all lovers of knowledge will be anxious to visit; this ancient monument belongs to a couple of centuries earlier than the Christian era. The road leading to that place, though only half a mile long, is very difficult to pass. There is no satisfactory arrangement for its upkeep. Similarly if the monuments of Martand and Awantipura are advertised they will attract visitors from far off places. When publicity attracts people to Athens and Egypt why will it not attract them here.

Secondly the natural scenery here with its springs, mountain sides, lakes, rivers and forests is unequalled and there are places which have not been explored even in this 20th century. Only a few years ago through the efforts of Rev. Biscoe, Neelnag has acquired some reputation. He goes there every year. His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur also visited that place which consequently is becoming very famous. There are several other such places which are very attractive and if they be advertised and facilities be provided for the visitors to reach there they will flock to those places in large numbers and the country will thereby be benefited. One of the official members has said that there is life in Kashmir for six months only and for the other six months it is in the severe grip of cold. If proper arrangements be made for the comfort of the visitors the winter of Kashmir will attract more visitors than its summer does. Just as you take pains in publishing such advertisements as "A summer in Kashmir", in the same way "A winter in Kashmir" and such other pamphlets should be published.

Having mentioned these possibilities, I would submit what is being done in other countries. I will relate an interesting thing about Italy. The people of the Northern countries resort to Italy during winter. When they feel cold in their own homes they go to Italy where the season is compairatively warmer. So many facilities are provided there that people go there to enjoy warm weather. Cold baths, refreshments and other attractive things are provided which attract large numbers.

Rai Bahadur Major General Thakur Janak Singh: The people of Lahore should advertise "A summer in Lahore".

Pandit Amar Nath Kak: Not to speak of "A summer in Lahore", "A summer in Jammu" or "A summer in Mirpur" will

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be as interesting as "A summer in Kashmir" provided necessary facilities are there. Now those countries have got some advantages because their Consuls are always present in every other country and carry on the propaganda work on their behalf. It is necessary for our Government to appoint at certain places its representatives for the propaganda work so that everywhere, especially where rich people reside, Kashmir may be sufficiently advertised. This requires effective propaganda through newspapers, publication of special literature and the establishment of agencies. Their must be proper arrangement of Dak Bungalows and a reliable transport system. The present arrangements of transport are so very unpunctual that a motor lorry timed for departure at 10 A. M. is hardly able to leave the station before 12 o'clock and several discomforts have to be experienced on the way. A most regulated and reliable Bus Service should be established under the supervision and guidance of the Government and there must be facilities of every kind at every stage where the Bus is to stop. There should be special arrangement of hotels and other facilities. When the facilities are provided you will find that the visitors will come in millions if they come at present in thousands. Europeans will certainly come in large numbers. All the practising lawyers and Judges of the British India wish to go to some hill station during summer. If proper arrangements are made to make their visit comfortable they will surely come from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore and other parts and will try to enjoy their vacations here. My learned friend Sardar Budh Singh has remarked that these people will come here only when they suffer from consumption but I submit that the Government has made satisfactory arrangement to prevent the ingress of the consumptives. In reply to a question the Hon'ble Home Minister has said that Government will pay more attention to prevent consumptive persons from entering the State. So the Government will be kind enough to remove this danger and only healthy people will come here and spend money. Having brought this important item to the notice of the Government, I would submit that if this year the Government cannot pay sufficient attention and spend sufficient money on this work, it must make a start next year by including this important item of expenditure in their next budget and provide for propaganda work and facilities for the visitors. I would also submit that whatever the Government has done and whatever propaganda it has carried on to attract people by publishing pamphlets like "Glorious Gulmarg" etc. is quite insignificant as the problem requires much greater attention because the development of our country depends on it. I hope that the Government will very graciously allot some amount for this important work as a separate item.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam : Sir, my learned friend Pandit Amar Nath Sahib Kak has dealt with the commercial side of the problem. I would like to draw the attention of the House to this fact that Kashmir has been sung in prose and peotry from times immemorial. Its beautiful forests, its mountains bedecked in eternal snows, its enchanting valleys, its flora and fawna, its many other beautiful things about which so much has been talked and written, have made it a pleasure resort for the vsitors and tourists from times immemorial. Your Honour will be pleased to know that references have been made to this beautiful valley in the ancient literature of many ancient people. In Greek literature we find references to this most beautiful valley. In the literature of the Romans we read a lot of the charming sceneries of this beautiful land. We have got it on the authority of no less a scholar than Albiruni that from times immemorial the Jews had a great fancy for this country and that they came and settled down in this place. It is even believed that the major portion of the people of Kashmir are the descendants of those Jews who were drawn to this place simply by the beauties of nature.

Rai Sahib Pandit Ram Chand Kak : I say this is wrong.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam : My learned friend on the Treasury Benches is of course a research scholar, but the word "wrong" is quite unparliamentary in the first instance. However I give him license. As regards the point under discussion I refer Mr. Kak to Berners Travels. Berner was a French Doctor who came to this place along with Aurangzeb. He has made mention of this thing. Any way this was not a theory that I was propounding.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin (Prime Minister) : But is this relevant to the matter of propaganda?

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: About Moguls also it is said that they had a great fancy for this country and I may submit, Sir, that if the visitors are coming here we must be thankful to the Moguls who built the famous gardens of Nishat, Shalamar, and Nasim. About Maharaja Ranjit Singh also it is said that he had a great fancy for this place. Owing to the political exigencies of the times he could not come here but he had such a fancy for this place that, it is said, he ordered a carpet to be made in Kashmir representing the almond blossom of this place, so that he may be able to enjoy the same through that carpet. All this I have submitted simply to show that nature has been very bountiful here and if the bounties of nature have not been made full use of it is due to the fault of the man. The Government of this place has not done all that could be expected of the Government. My learned friend

has given a long detail of what steps the Government ought to have taken but I would like only to state this much that from conversations with various visitors I have felt that life with them here is becoming unbearable and more troublesome. As soon as a visitor sets his feet here there are tax-collectors to the right, left, front and behind them and there are tax-collectors on all sides, and the major portion of the collectors are to be found to belong to the Department of which my learned friend Pandit Ram Chand Kak is the head.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: Why do not they go to Darjeeling or Nanital?

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: They do go because taxes there perhaps are not so unbearable.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: In Nanital every individual pays a poll tax.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: But they get a camping ground there. The camping grounds at Acchabal have been closed. It is not possible to pass a night there because no one can camp in the garden itself and the camping ground outside has also been closed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: They used to make that place very insanitary.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: I am really very sorry that the Hon'ble Home Minister has got so low an opinion of outsiders.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: Human nature, Sir.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: The second thing that I have got to submit, Sir, is that as regards propaganda we must be thankful to the famous peot of Lala Rukh.

Rai Sahib Pandit Ram Chand Kak: He never came here.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: Information must have been given to him by such a person who must have come here. For the first time in the history of this country something like regular propaganda to attract visitors and tourists to this country has been done this year, for which I do not know to whom I should be thankful.

Rai Sahib Pandit Ram Chand Kak: Thank all.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: All right, Sir, I will thank you as well.

I whole-heartedly agree with the proposition put forward by my learned friend Pandit Amar Nath Kak and hope that the Government will be pleased to pay greater attention to this side.

Sheikh Abdul Hamid (State Councillor): I like to submit that if nobody opposes the resolution the Government may be called upon to state its reply so that no time be wasted.

Lala Shiv Nath Nanda: Sir, I may be granted a few minutes for submitting a couple of points regarding the resolution which have not been mentioned by my colleagues. The Hon'ble Revenue Minister has observed in the course of his speech that the trade of Srinagar is flourishing simply because of the visitors and that it has increased from 72 lakhs to one crore and four lakhs. I would submit that nothing can be more deplorable on the part of the Government of a country whose trade is so dependent upon visitors than not to provide facilities for them. Now I will submit what facilities must be provided. When the lorries reach Suchetgarh customs duty has to be paid there but there is only a small room where the payment of the customs duty is received. It takes considerable time to pay this duty and the passengers have to wait all the time standing in the scorching heat which is very troublesome especially during summer. Hence a shed must be built there for the comfort of the visitors to save them from sun in summer.

The present telephone system benefits the Government departments only and requires to be run on such lines as may be useful to the public also.

Similarly there is no suitable place for visitors to stay at Jammu where a grand hotel is needed. If the Government devotes some attention in this direction this difficulty can also be removed.

A telephone connection at Banihal top is also urgently needed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: The Government is arranging for it.

Lala Shiv Nath Nanda: I have already submitted that in Srinagar there is need for a grand hotel like that of Nedou's and a little help from the Government can meet this deficiency.

I would also submit that a visitors' park should be set up here just as there are such parks in Calcutta and Bombay. We find such parks in front of Chaurangi in Calcutta and in front of Colaba in Bombay where people go for the evening walk and recreation. It's construction will not cost much. The State Band should be made to play every Sunday in the Nishat and Shalamar gardens

and loud-speakers should be set up there to entertain the visitors with sweet songs. Moreover the charming views of Kashmir scenery should be exhibited at every Railway Station so that more visitors may be attracted here. Such advertisement is necessary.

Besides, a general market like the markets in other big cities should be constructed in Srinagar where people may be able to buy every kind of necessity.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) : The Hon'ble Revenue Minister has said that this matter is under consideration.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh Ji (Finance Minister): The construction of a shed at Suchetgarh is also under consideration.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla : Sir, no doubt the more the number of visitors the better it is for Kashmir and to attract them it is necessary that beauty of the gardens be enhanced. Although this too is not a luxury, yet improvement of the peoples' condition and their cleanliness are still more urgently required. If the inhabitants of the city remain dirty and untidy the grandeur of the city will not attract people much. A dirty woman passing by a person would provoke hatred by the nasty smell of her clothes and body and he would really feel greatly disgusted.

Pandit Lok Nath Sharma : Your Mohalla at least is very clean.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla : I think my friend is well acquainted with my Mohalla as I never go beyond the mosque.

I therefore approve of this programme, but the garden of humanity is more precious and lovely than other gardens. If human beings be well nursed they will become beautiful and will ttract the whole world.

Rai Sahib Pandit Shyam Sundar Lal Dar (State Councillor): Sir, I shall give the idea underlying the resolution just moved by my learned friend, a member of this House, Mr. Kak. I may assure him at the very outset that Government is fully alive to their responsibilities in this respect and that they are doing their best to attract the visitors. I do not think it necessary for me to say something in praise of the charming beauty and the fine scenery of Kashmir because my learned friend has said much about it. As already said its charming beauty has been found always the theme

of charming stories and all of us present in this House have lived and worked in this atmosphere through the grace of Providence. Kashmir has been a magnet from times immemorial and has always drawn visitors and tourists and other people in large numbers. With the improvements in communication the number of visitors has swollen and I am glad to state that this year we had about 20,000 people in Kashmir. The influx of these visitors in Kashmir has been the source of considerable profit and gain to the people of this country. If I am not wrong the visitors bring in this country about a crore of rupees annually. This wealth is distributed to every nook and corner of this country and goes to the pockets of people of every profession and rank. It is due to these visitors that the arts and crafts have extended and thrived. It is due to them that this country is gaining in importance and that Pahalgam which is at present a city of tents may some time turn into a city of beautiful huts. Traders, boatmen, and other people who deal with the visitors always thrive. Keeping in view all these advantages to our country His Highness' Government have always with a spirit of hospitality been keen to attract visitors. I may assure you that much success has been achieved in this direction. The activities of the Visitors' Bureau were extended in 1933. To start with booklets containing information were supplied free of charge. Gulmarg which is one of the best health resorts and sanitoriums has been widely advertised through posters, copies of which were printed in the Times of India Press and distributed to visitors free of charge. In the month of April views were given in serial numbers of the Illustrated Weekly. Although 9,000 copies were distributed the Agents could not satisfactorily meet the demand. Lastly a guide book, a copy of which I present to the House, of which the title is "Kashmir" was recently compiled. Detailed information about the roads in the valley and the Regulations in force in Kashmir were incorporated therein. 3,000 copies of this book were printed at the Lion Press, Lahore, and the Government had to pay a good sum for it. As a result of this propaganda the number of visitors in Kashmir has marvellously increased. In 1932 the number of visitors was about 9,000 which was a record figure till then. In 1933 the number nearly doubled being in the neighbourhood of 16,000. This year about 19,000 have already been registered and it would be a modest estimate to put the number at 20,000. It is due to this propaganda that there has been a large influx of visitors in Kashmir and the result of that has been that the effects of universal economic depression have been softened to a large degree here. To ensure these advantages the importance of the fact that the number of visitors should be increased cannot be exaggerated. This can easily be done by studying their needs and comforts and by providing small

amenities and facilities for the visitors so that a feeling of convenience may be completed in them. The Government, as I have already said, is alive in this respect but you will permit me to say that free and extensive co-operation of the public is also essential. All those who come in contact with the visitors such as traders, boat-owners and other people of this country must deal with them in a considerate, honest and business-like manner. They should always strictly avoid shortsighted devices for their petty immediate gains. It is above all important that a tranquil atmosphere must be maintained in this country. It is a warning and I may be excused to say that if by creating insecurity here the visitors are drawn away to other places it will not be easy for us to restore the lost confidence. A visitor who has had a good time in Kashmir is a potential propagandist of the beauty of Kashmir. Publicity and propaganda can never be finished in a day. We should chalk down a definite programme for propaganda work and spend a number of years because by adopting that course better results will be achieved than by doing the work all at once.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): No more work can be done now. The time is over. As the argument did not come to an end, it will be taken that the resolution was talked out.

The members of the Standing Committees are the following:—

I. FINANCE.

1. Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh Ji (The Hon'ble Finance Minister) .. Chairman.
2. Sardar Mal Singh .. .. .. Member.
3. Pandit Ram Chand Dobey .. .. ,,
4. Col. Abdul Rahman Khan .. ,,
5. Sheikh Abdul Hamid .. ,,
6. Bakhshi Moti Ram .. .. ,,
7. Mian Ahmad Yar .. .. .. ,,
8. Pandit Jia Lal Kilam .. .. ,,

II. INDUSTRIES.

1. V. N. Mehta, Esquire, I. C. S., (The Hon'ble Revenue Minister) .. Chairman.

2. Wazir Ganga Ram .. .. Member.
3. Khwaja Saif Shah .. .. .. ,,
4. Lala Shiv Nath Nanda .. .. ,,
5. Sheikh Mohammad Amin .. .. ,,
6. Pandit Amar Nath Kak .. .. ,,

III. Public Health.

1. Wajahat Hussain, Esquire, I. C. S., (The Hon'ble Home Minister) .. Chairman.
2. Chaudhri Abdulla Zaildar .. .. Member.
3. Pandit Ram Chand Razdan .. .. ,,
4. Col. Sansar Singh .. .. .. ,,
5. Raja Nasir Ali Khan .. .. ,,
6. Hakim Mian Qurban Ahmad .. .. ,,

IV. Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation.

1. V. N. Mehta, Esquire, I. C. S., [The Hon'ble Revenue Minister (for Agriculture and Forests.)] .. Chairman.
2. Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh Ji [The Hon'ble Finance Minister (for Co-operation) Chairman.
3. Chaudhri Chattar Singh .. .. Member.
4. Chaudhri Abdul Karim .. .. ,,
5. Khwaja Akbar Dar .. .. ,,
6. Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg .. .. ,,
7. Sardar Budh Singh .. .. ,,

V. Education.

1. Wajahat Hussain, Esquire, I. C. S., (The Hon'ble Home Minister) .. Chairman.
2. Major Thakur Prem Singh .. .. Member.

3. Lala Amar Nath Kohli .. .. Member.
4. Mr. Jagat Ram Aryan .. .. ,,
5. Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla .. .. ,,
6. Khwaja Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq .. ,,

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday the 31st of October 1934.

STATE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday the $\frac{31st\ October,\ 1934.}{15th\ Katik,\ 1991.}$

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber at Rajgarh at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) in the chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

249. * **Chaudhri Chattar Singh** (Jammu Wazarat : Hindu): (*a*) Is it a fact that there is no Government Nursery Garden in the Jammu Province which will provide the zamindars with plants of fruit trees free of cost or at cheap rates except Samundar Bagh Nursery where no useful plant is available, nor is there any Model Farm in Jammu which will provide the zamindars with seeds of superior kinds of cereals and fodders in order to create interest in them for the cultivation of superior cereals and new sorts of fodder?

(*b*) Is the Kashmir Government prepared to establish a nursery garden and model farm on a high scale in Jammu?

(*c*) If not, why?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister): (*a*) We have started a nursery and a farm on a small scale at Jammu wherefrom citrus fruit plants at a flat rate of one anna each and improved seeds are supplied. It is not correct that there are no useful plants at the Jammu Nursery. We supply mangoe, orange and other fruit plants and best grafts. But it takes time to make a nursery full fledged.

(*b*) Yes, funds permitting.

(*c*) The question does not arise.

Chaudhri Chattar Singh: Can the Hon'ble Revenue Minister please state how many plants of oranges and *maltas* were issued during the last year?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : Hon'ble President, with your permission I beg to state that a clear reply has once been given in this matter and there is no use of repeating it over again.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): As the

Hon'ble Revenue Minister has already clearly explained this matter there is no need of further discussion.

250. * **Sardar Budh Singh** (Mirpur-Poonch : Sikh) : (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state under what principles of law zamindars are prohibited from cutting and using mulberry trees belonging to them?

(*b*) Is it true that a cocoon-rearer is authorised to obtain free of charge mulberry leaves from any owner? If so, under what law can one be justified in taking another man's property without payment of any price or recompense therefor?

(*c*) Is it true that none is permitted to draw out cocoon threads? If so, under what law the public are forbidden from such commercial and industrial business?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: (*a*) It is necessary in the interests of the Silk Industry to maintain a large number of mulberry trees and this is not possible unless there is prohibition of the cutting of mulberry trees.

(*b*) Yes. The leaves of mulberry trees are taken by any one who has obtained an advance of seed for rearing cocoons. It is in the interest of zamindars that these leaves should be put to the more proper use instead of being used as fodder for cattle when leaves other than mulberry are available as cattle food. The tendency had been to make larger advances of seed to those who have got larger number of mulberry trees on their lands.

(*c*) Yes. Under Silk Protection Regulation of 1963.

Sardar Budh Singh : I ask whether for the benefit of the Government factory the use of the property of those zamindars who do not rear cocoons is justified?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : The benefit does not go to the Government but to the zamindars.

Sardar Budh Singh : Is not price paid for such leaves in the Punjab?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : All this is being done for the benefit of the zamindars.

Sardar Budh Singh : How far can it be justified to take forcibly the leaves belonging to those who do not rear cocoons?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : Rules have been explained to you. It is in the interest of the zamindars that the leaves and mulberry trees are taken.

Sardar Budh Singh: What right do the Government possess to cut the trees belonging to others?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): If any complaint is received in this matter it will be duly considered.

Sardar Budh Singh: Yes, there is such a complaint.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: We have not received any such complaint so far.

Sardar Budh Singh: Can private persons spin cocoons?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): No, they cannot.

Sardar Budh Singh: Why are they not permitted to do so when they are the owners of their mulberry trees and the leaves thereof.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): If you have any grievance in this matter you would better move a resolution for which you must give previous notice.

251. * **Lala Amar Nath Kohli** (Jammu City North : Hindu): (*a*) Will the Government place on the table a list of all the scholars who were sent for any kind of training in or outside India, and who were not given any employment under the Government on their return after taking the training?

(*b*) If there be any such cases, do the Government know that this adds to already existing thick lines of unemployment?

(*c*) Do the Government propose to take into consideration the question of giving work to the educated unemployed young men?

Captain Kanwar Hira Singh (Political Secretary): (*a*) The list of scholars who have not been provided so far is placed on the table.

(*b*) Not necessarily. 5 out of 8 on the unemployed list have engaged themselves in private practice. As regards the remaining 3 efforts will be made to absorb them as vacancies occur.

(*c*) The Government is doing all it can to provide educated

young men in different branches of the administration but it is obviously impossible for any Government to absorb all its educated persons in Government service. Almost every civilised Government is at present confronted with this problem and Kashmir is no exception. Unless the educated young men turn to arts and crafts there can be no hope of relieving unemployment however much His Highness' Government may try to mitigate the hardship.

The member for Jammu is further referred to the reply given to question No. 43, serial No. 14, answered on 19th October 1934 in which the House was informed of the steps which are being taken by His Highness' Government to relieve unemployment among the masses.

List of scholars who have not been provided for in State service since the creation of the Scholarship Selection Board referred to in part (*a*) above.

Scholars who have received foreign training.

1. L. Behari Lal Gupta, Electrical Engineer;
2. D. R. Sharma, Mechanical Engineer;
3. J. N. Madan, Civil Engineer.

Scholars who have received training in India.

4. Ch. Ghulam Abbas (Law);
5. Mohammad Afzal Beg (Law);
6. Badri Nath Mengi, Civil Engineer;
7. Dr. Omkar Nath Thussu (Medicine);
8. Dr. Shambu Nath Peshin (Medicine).

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252. * **Khwaja Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq** (Amirakadal, Srinagar City: Muslim): Do the Government know that the tax imposed on private water taps is considered by the people to be excessive in view of the present economic depression? If true, do the Government intend to reduce it? If not, why?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): The tax imposed on private water taps is very low. The other questions do not arise.

253. * **Haji Ahmad Shahdad** (Tashwan, Srinagar City: Muslim): (*a*) Can the Government please state for the information of the members of the House what measures have been adopted to cope with the unemployment problem?

(*b*) And what steps do they intend to take in future?

Captain Kanwar Hira Singh: The member for Tashwan is referred to the answer to question No. 43, serial No. 14, replied on 19th October 1934.

254. **Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu** (Kashmir: Hindu): (*a*) What have been the criteria in fixing agricultural and non-agricultural classes?

(*b*) Why Kashmiri Pandits who are also Saraswat Brahmans have been divided into small groups according to nicknames when no such division has been made in Jammu ?

(*c*) Will the Government give special attention to the claims of *Attars* and *Legibattas* who have been excluded wholesale from the class of agriculturists?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: (*a*) Extent of areas held and amount of revenue paid by different classes have been the guiding factors.

(*b*) Brahmans in the Jammu Province are mainly agriculturists. Distinction in the case of Kashmir Province is based on local conditions.

(*c*) If any particular class or sub-class considers itself aggrieved, it is open to it to prove on the basis of facts and figures whether it is entitled to be classed as agriculturist.

255. **Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu**: (*a*) Is it a fact that from the earnings of the Shali Stores, Srinagar, a sum is allotted to various Wazarats for sanitary improvements of towns and villages?

(*b*) If so, what was the amount allotted during the last five years to the Wazarats of Anantnag, Baramulla and Muzaffarabad?

(*c*) How have these amounts, if any, been utilized so far?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: (*a*) No.

(*b*) The question does not arise. In the beginning the department worked more or less on lines of co-operative organization and

at that time the profits derived were made available to the townships of Baramulla, Sopore and Anantnag for approved purposes. In view of the fact that the Food Control is organized on different lines now, this question does not arise. The profits at present are carried to a reserve fund to be withdrawn in case of need.

256. **Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu:** (*a*) Do the Government know that the Dharmsala at Chamor Narwa in Anantnag Wazarat was burnt down during the last riots?

(*b*) Is it a fact that papers for its reconstruction are still lying in the Governor's office; if so, why?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: (*a*) No Dharmsala in Chamor Narwa in Anantnag Wazarat was burnt during the last riots as a result of the agitation.

(*b*) No.

257. **Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu:** (*a*) Is it true that the clerical staff in the Revenue Department gets meagre pay?

(*b*) Is Government prepared to consider a scheme of better remuneration to the clerks in view of their grave responsibilities?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: (*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

258. **Sheikh Mohammad Amin** (Jammu City: Muslim): Will the Hon'ble Home Minister be pleased to state why the building grant for the Muslim Hostel Building Jammu which has for some years been completed has not been paid so far despite the repeated requests of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Jammu?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: Under Government orders no building grants are at present sanctioned owing to financial stringency.

Sheikh Mohammad Amin: These commands of His Highness were issued in 1932 while the Muslim Hostel Jammu was constructed a few years earlier than that.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: No aid can be given for this purpose after the issue of these commands, *i. e.* after 1932, no matter whether the building was constructed before or after 1932.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Whether the building was constructed before 1932 or after that, no aid can be given.

259. **Pandit Amar Nath Kak** (Srinagar City North : Hindu): What steps have been taken to encourage Kashmiri Pandits in Technical and Industrial education?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: Encouragement to the members of all communities has been given by granting scholarships. Kashmiri Pandits mostly reside in Srinagar. The majority of students at the Srinagar Institute has always been Kashmiri Pandits and they have received the largest number of scholarships.

Pandit Amar Nath Kak: Are there any scholarships reserved for Kashmiri Pandits as for other communities?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: No. They are included in the Hindus.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam (Srinagar City South : Hindu): Do the Kashmiri Pandits get scholarships on their own merit or Government has reserved scholarships for them?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: They get scholarships because of their superior merit. Kashmiri Pandits are better educated than other communities?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Do you mean to say that idiots also should get scholarships?

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: When idiots of other communities get scholarships those of the Kashmiri Pandits should also get.

260. **Pandit Amar Nath Kak**: Is it true that religious education is not given to Hindu students in Primary schools, while Muslim students are taught "*Dinyat*" there?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: There are no exclusive religious teachers in schools. No formal religious education is given to Muslim boys.

261. **Pandit Amar Nath Kak**: Are the Government aware of the fact that the policy with respect to principles of promotion and transfer in the Education Department is frequently changed?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: No.

262. **Pandit Amar Nath Kak**: (*a*) Since when is the rent of Current Limiters realised from the consumers of electric energy?

(*b*) How much is realised in the shape of such rent?

(*c*) What is the cost of a Limiter?

(*d*) Has the rate of charges for supply of energy for 16 C. P. been raised from nine to eleven annas?

(*e*) Taking into account the income, the rent of Limiters and increase in the charges referred to above, has there been a decrease or increase in the revenue of the Electric Department from 1985 to 1990 both years inclusive?

(*f*) What is the number of the annual disconnections during this period?

(*g*) If there has been a decrease in spite of the rise in the charges and recovery of rent of Limiters, are the Government thinking of reducing the charges for supply of energy and the rent of Limiters?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: (*a*) Since 1921 A. D.

(*b*) Annas five per limiter per month.

(*c*) In 1921 current limiters were purchased at Rs. 45 each. In 1930 their price was Rs. 3-8-0 each.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) There has been an increase in revenue from 1985 to 1990.

(*f*) The following tables will answer to the question:—

SRINAGAR.

No. of installations at the beginning of 1986-87 ..	13,452
No. of installations which stood disconnected at the end of 1986-87	3,700
Balance which remained connected at the beginning of 1986-87	9,752

1986-87.

Total No. of connected installations at the beginning of 1986-87		9,752
No. of installations disconnected during 1986-87 ..		25
	Balance ..	9,727
New connections during 1986-87		318
	Total ..	10 045

1987-88.

Total No. of connected installations at the beginning of 1987-88		10,045
No. of installations disconnected during 1987-88 ..		465
	Balance ..	9,580
New connections during 1987-88		387
	Total ..	9,967

1988-89.

Total No. of connected installations at the beginning of 1988-89		9,967
No. of installations disconnected during 1988-89 ..		1,834
	Balance ..	8,135
New connections during 1988-89		459
	Total ..	8,592

1989-90.

Total No. of connected installations at the beginning of 1989-90		8,592
No. of installations disconnected during 1989-90 ..		Nil.
	Balance ..	8,592
New connections during 1989-90		2,130
	Total ..	10,722

JAMMU.

Total No. of installations at the beginning of 1986-87 ..		3,650
No. of installations which stood disconnected at the beginning of 1986 87		803
	Balance ..	2,847

1986-87.

Total No. of connected installations at the beginning of 1986-87		2,847
No. of installations disconnected during 1986-87 ..		81
	Balance ..	2,766
New connections during 1986-87		50
	Total ..	2,816

1987-88.

Total No. of connected installations at the beginning of 1986-87		2,816
No. of installations disconnected during 1987-88 ..		Nil.
	Balance ..	2,816
New connections during 1987-88		515
	Total ..	3,331

1988-89.

Total No. of connected installations at the beginning of 1988-89		3,331
No. of installations disconnected during 1988-89 ..		100
	Balance ..	3,231
New connections during 1988-89		100
	Total ..	3,331

1989-90.

Total No. of connected installations at the beginning of 1989-90		3,331
No. of installations disconnected during 1989-90 ..		363
	Balance ..	2,978
New connections during 1989-90		80
	Total ..	3,043

Particulars.	1986.	1987.	1988.	1989.	1990.
Srinagar.					
Total No. of installations ..	13,452	13,770	14,157	14,616	14,722
Installations which remained disconnected ..	3,700	3,725	4,190	6,024	4,000
Net installations which remained connected ..	9,752	10,045	9,967	8,592	10,722
Jammu.					
Total No. of installations ..	....	....	....	3,870	3,950
Installations which remained disconnected ..	....	....	....	539	902
Net installations which remained connected ..	....	....	....	331	3,048

263. **Lala Amar Nath Kohli**: (*a*) Will the Hon'ble Minister for Education be pleased to state whether 500 Shree Karan Singh Ji scholarships were sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur for indigent orphans to be distributed on communal basis?

(*b*) If the answer to question (*a*) be in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to say whether the scholarships were distributed on communal basis?

(*c*) If the distribution was made on communal basis was it not contrary to the commands and the intentions of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur and what were the reasons for this departure from the terms of the command?

(*d*) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to say whether it is a fact that in case a scholarship out of the number allotted to a certain community, was not availed of owing to lack of deserving orphans, it was allowed to lapse and not given to the deserving orphans of the other communities?

(*e*) If the answer to question (*d*) be in the affirmative, what were the reasons for such action?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The scholarships have been distributed according to the population of each community in each tract of country mentioned in His Highness' commands.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

(*d*) and (*e*) The information is being collected and will be communicated to the member when received.

264. **Lala Amar Nath Kohli**: (*a*) Will the Hon'ble Home Minister be pleased to inform whether the posts of Sanskrit teachers in High Schools at Kishtwar, Udhampur and Bhimber and some other schools were abolished and the posts transferred to the general line?

(*b*) If the answer to question (*a*) be in the affirmative, what were the reasons for this step? Were non-Sanskrit and Hindi knowing teachers appointed on these posts or vacancies created by them to teach subjects other than Sanskrit and Hindi?

(*c*) Is it a fact that in certain cases Mohammadans were appointed on such posts or vacancies created by abolition and transfer of the posts?

(*d*) If the answer to question (*c*) be in the offirmative, what were the reasons for sueh measures being taken?

(*e*) Is it a fact that since then these orders of abolition of the posts have been withdrawn and posts restored?

(*f*) If the answer to question (*e*) be in the affirmative, what were the reasons for this withdrawl and restoration?

(*g*) Is it a fact that in spite of these orders having been passed they have not been given effect to so far?

(*h*) If the answer be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for keeping these orders in abeyance?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: The information is being collected and will be supplied to the member later.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): This question has been noted for Jammu sessions. You will get a reply there.

265. **Lala Amar Nath Kohli**: (*a*) Will the Hon'ble Home Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in April

last certain graduates were directly recruited as teachers on Rs. 44 per mensem?

(*b*) Is it a fact that there were graduates working as teachers on Rs. 30 or less per mensem at the time of their recruitment?

(*c*) Is it a fact that ordinarily the employees of any department in the same cadre with similar qualifications are given preference because of their experience over freshers?

(*d*) If the answer to above (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) be in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what were the reasons for the differential treatment in case of people referred to in (*a*) and (*b*) questions and what were the reasons for departure from the salutary rule referred to in (c)?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes, there were graduates drawing lower pay.

(*c*) Yes, ordinarily, but not invariably.

(*d*) The present policy is to recruit graduates on at least Rs. 44. Those graduates who were recruited on lower pay earlier are being promoted as occasion arises.

266 to 270. **Mr. President** (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Mr. Phuntchhok Tuniot having resigned has withdrawn his questions Nos. 266 to 270.

271 to 273. **Mr. President** (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): These questions have been withdrawn by Pandit Jia Lal Kilam.

274. **Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg** (Anantnag : Muslim) : Will the Hon'ble Public Works Minister please state why water is let in the Martand-Anantnag Canal after the sowing season is over?

(*b*) Why have the zamindars of Karpoh-Martand been frequently complaining of water scarcity?

(*c*) Was an inquiry made into complaints of the zamindars in this connection during the current year? Are inquiries forthwith made into their complaints?

(*d*) Did the Divisional Engineer or some other high officer visit the spot for an inquiry?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Public Works Minister) : (*a*) Water is supplied for the maturity of crops.

(*b*) There is no such village as Karpoh-Martand.

(*c*) The question does not arise.

Enquiries are promptly made in all the complaints preferred by zamindars.

(*d*) The question probably refers to Karpoh-Martand which does not exist.

Mirza Mohahmmad Afzal Beg : My question (*a*) part is why water is let in in the Martand-Anantnag Canal after the sowing season is over?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: You have already been told that water is supplied to the Muffasils.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) : Well, there ends the matter.

Khan Sahib Raja Mohammad Afzal Khan (Governor Kashmir): Sir, I raise a point of order. My submission is that at the time of sowing season there is no necessity of water.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: The member probably does not know about agriculture.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg: I do very well know. I come from these people and I know much better.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) : I do believe that you know even though other people say that you do not know. (Laughter). If you do not approve of the reasons given, you may bring a resolution.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg: Sir, there are so many Presidents whom am I to hear.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): You have already been told that if you are not satisfied with the reply you can move a resolution.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg : Sir, I put a supplementary question why water is not supplied during the sowing season?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : Water is supplied during the sowing season.

Mirza Mahammad Afzal Beg : How do you say that there is no village of the name of Karewa-Martand?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: The question sent to us mentions Karpoh-Martand.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg: Sir, I have another supplementary question to ask.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: If you will put a proper question the Government will give you a reply.

275. **Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg** : Is it true that all the members of the Pahalgam Town Committee are nominated from outside the village?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : No. An entity known as the Town Area made up of more than one village area has been created under the Town Area Regulation.

The reply to the latter part of the question is in the negative.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg: Am I to understand that there are members of the Town Area Committee from the villagers?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: There are local people.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg: May I know if they were nominated ten or twenty days back?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: Your information in incorrect.

276. **Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg**: (*a*) How many zamindars and Lambardars were fined for the village roads having fallen into disrepair during the past five years?

(*b*) Why are the zamindars made responsible for the repair of roads, despite the payment of Road Cess by them?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : (*a*) and (*b*). Road Cess Department undertakes to repair and construct main arteries of traffic in villages. As regards inter-village bye-paths and village bye-paths they are to be kept in a state of repairs by zamindars. It is in rare cases that they fail to carry out these repairs which are really in the interests of the village community itself and do not serve the purpose of through communication. It is for these reasons that the repairs of these bye-paths do not form a charge on the Road Cess Fund.

The information desired by the member will entail trouble out of all proportion to the result achieved.

Mirza Mehammad Afzal Beg: Sir, is this last part a proper reply to my question?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Yes, he has given reasons.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg: Sir, may I know why this hardship is being inflicted upon the zamindars?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : Zamindars are not given any hardship. These are Lambardars and Zaildars w'o are responsible for the village bye-paths and they are State officials.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg: Sir, are we not entitled to ask questions about State officials? May I ask this question next session?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : This is not a general complaint. Only in a few cases that has been so.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg : All right, Sir, I want information of Tehsil Anantnag only. This is a complaint of Tehsil Anantnag.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): You will get information in Jammu session.

277. **Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg** : Do not the Government think it necessary to remove the export prohibition in order to lessen the severity of the rural economic depression and monetary tightness to some extent?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : The member for South Kashmir is referred to the reply given to question No. 46.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg : Sir, presumably you gave a ruling yesterday that this is not a sufficient reply. Mere reference is not a reply.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): No, you will have to accept the reference to a question. If you are not satisfied you can ask further question in next session.

278. **Khwaja Sana Ullah Shah** (Handwara : Muslim): Do the Government know that Dal Kuhl has been dug out by the zamindars on their own expenses and that the Abiana has been levied on

the area irrigated by this Kuhl by the Irrigation Department at full rates of Abiana fixed for Lal Kuhl? If so, why?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: The Dal Kuhl was ug by certain villagers above the head of the Lal Kuhl after the construction of the latter by the Public Works Department and as it affected the irrigation of the Lal Kuhl and being beyond the control of the Public Works Department, it was closed under Government orders in 1916 A. D. It was, however, allowed to be reopened in 1917 at the request of the zamindars who agreed to its being treated as a branch of the Lal Kuhl and paying full water rates in force on the latter. In the matter of Abiana the Dal Kuhl and the old Lal Kuhl which was originally constructed by the zamindars have been treated exactly alike and have been in consequence of their original construction by the irrigators charged lower rates than those adopted for the villages irrigated by the newly constructed Lal Kuhl.

279. **Khwaja Sana Ullah Shah**: Are the Government aware that the building of the Sopore High School is insufficient? If so, has the Government arranged any sort of extension in the building?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: Yes. E timates have been prepared but the work has been postponed owing to financial stringency.

280. **Khwaja Sana Ullah Shah**: Are the Government aware that the grazing tax is being realised from the inhabitants of Sopore town and there is no area reserved for grazing purposes? If so, what measures have been adopted to provide such area?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: Yes. It is not a fact that no grazing area is reserved for Sopore town. At the last revision of Settlement (Samvat 1982) Khasra No. 1157/1138 measuring 42 Kanals 8 Marlas has been reserved for grazing purposes which comes to 10% of the cultivated area (424 Kanals) of Sopore town.

Khwaja Sana Ullah Shah: Can this area be indicated on spot?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: Yes, it can be indicated on spot.

281. **Khwaja Sana Ullah Shah**: Are Government fully aware that the zamindars of Handwara possess very little culturable land which is insufficient for their subsistence? If so can Government take steps in this direction?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: At the previous Settlement of Samvat 1961 the total cultivated area in Tehsil Handwara was 1,30,458

acres and culturable waste 5,079 acres. At the last Settlement of Samvat 1978 the total cultivated area amounted to 1,35,295 and culturable waste 7,193 acres. It would thus appear that while the zamindars have utilised almost all the area available at the previous Settlement the Government has allotted a further area of 7,193 acres generally near forest boundaries by including *Berun* line plots in village boundaries.

282 and 283. **Mr. President** (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): These questions have been withdrawn by Khwaja Ghulam Hassan Malik, member for Kulgam Muslim.

Pandit Lok Nath Sharma (State Councillor): Sir, I want to offer a personal explanation. With the remark of Sardar Kanahiya Singh there has been created a misunderstanding among the Sikh gentlemen about the Golden Temple. I hold the sacred buildings of every community as sacred as the religious buildings of the religion to which I belong and can never mean any insult to anybody. If my learned friend has taken it in some other light I would request that that part of the speech may be deleted from the proceedings of the Assembly.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): What Pandit Lok Nath has said shall be done. But I would request you that this matter should not be prolonged. Let me put my own example before you. Sheikh Sadi has said something against fire in the following verse:—

اگر صد سال گبر آتش فروزد چو یک دم اندرآں افتد بسوزد

(Although a fire-worshipper may have been burning fire even for a century, yet it will not spare him if he once falls into it). I am a worshipper of fire, but this does not mean that I should not read Sadi because he has insulted my religion or that I should not study persian at all. Every person should be interested in every religion. Every Indian is interested in every religion. No Indian condemns one religion and praises the other.

There will be no budget questions today and the bill proposed by Mr. Kak will be put before you about which you have to decide whether it should be admitted or not. Only the underlying principle will be discussed. If any of you does not agree to the principle on whiich it is based, he will say so, and those who approve of the principle will express their approval. A discussion from both sides will take place but there is no need of discussing it at length because only the principle is to be examined and the point for decision is whether this bill should be admitted or not.

Pandit Amar Nath Kak: At the time of submitting this bill in the Assembly office I submitted another bill also. My bill concerns the grant of aid, facilities and protection to local industries. It contains a provision which requires the sanction of the Council. Being told that the sanction of the Council is necessary I applied for the same but for want of time the Hon'ble Prime Minister directed that the bill may be postponed to the next session. In the meantime a similar bill is being prepared by the Government and will probably be introduced in the next session. Hence to introduce this bill before that does not seem proper. I therefore request that my bill may be introduced in the next session after the introduction of the Government bill. For the present I withdraw my bill.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Mr. Kak wants to withdraw his bill. It is permitted to be withdrawn and no discussion will take place.

Now the bill of Mr. Kohli will be introduced. This bill has been discussed by you already and you have a right under section 53 to refer this bill to a Select Committee and if you so like action will be taken accordingly.

Lala Amar Nath Kohli: Hon'ble President, I want to say something about this bill. Some of the members have said that this clause should not be deleted from the Child Marriage Prevention Regulation because in that case this Regulation will become useless.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): There is no need of any discussion now. If you want that it may be referred to a Select Committee, you may please propose the names of its members.

Lala Amar Nath Kohli : Should I hand over the list?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Yes, please.

Col. Abdul Rahman Khan (Udhampur : Muslim) : There must be at least two Muslim and two Hindu members on the Committee because the bill affects the Muslims and Hindus alike.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) : (To Col. Abdul Rahman Khan). General Janak Singh has some objection. Why do you get impatient.

Mr. Kohli has proposed the following five names:—

1. The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister).
2. Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey.
3. Mian Ahmad Yar.
4. Rai Bahadur Major General Thakur Janak Singh.
5. Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg.

If any one wants to propose an amendment that the bill should not be referred to the Select Committee, but circulated for eliciting public opinion he can do so.

Rai Bahadur Major General Thakur Janak Singh (State Councillor) : Sir, I move that in accordance with rule 55 this bill may be published for eliciting public opinion and that it should be presented to the House before the next session, *i. e.* before March, 1935. In this respect I wish to indicate that I had no mind to propose this amendment but yesterday I read in the "Milap" an extract from the Martand. The Martand is a newspaper of an educated community and among so many newspapers this is the only daily paper. I thought it would be useful to publish this bill for eliciting public opinion. Therefore I propose that this bill be published for eliciting public opinion and that it should be placed before the House after a specified time.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) : To propose simply that public opinion should be elicited is not sufficient. You should please suggest to the office the names of some Hindu and Muslim societies to whom the bill may be sent for expression of opinion. This will facilitate our work.

Rai Bahadur Major General Thakur Janak Singh : All right, I will point out the societies.

Lala Amar Nath Kohli : I agree to the amendment proposed by General Janak Singh.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Mr. Kohli has agreed to the amendment proposed by General Janak Singh. Hence in the opinion of the House the bill should be published and again submitted to the House at Jammu before the next session, *i. e.* March, 1935.

Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq has withdrawn his resolution which ran as follows:—

> "That a permanent board of official and non-official members be appointed which will discharge the duties of the Civil Service Recruiting Board and the Efficiency Commission."

The Hon'ble Revenue Minister will now deliver his speech in reply to the resolution moved by Mr. Kak on the 20th October.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta : Praja Sabha Pramukh: The resolution that has been moved by Mr. Kak requires to be replied to at some length. It caused me considerable pain when I noticed that in spite of considerable achievement at the credit of the Industries Department in the State, my Hon'ble friend, possibly intoxicated with the enthusiasm of the moment, lost sight of the fact that something had been achieved which was very creditable compared to what has been done in other Provinces or in other States; or that he like Oliver Twist wanted to ask for something more. Sir, this tendency to ask for more is noticeable all the world over. Even Diogenes in his nakedness asked Alexander to move out of the way in order that he may have full light of the sun on him. So this tendency is there. I think it is a happy thing in human nature to ask for more. It is the one thing that stops stagnation. Now I come, Sir, to deal with the fundamentals of the question. Industrial development anywhere is a resultant of three forces, men, material and markets. If we have the proper type of men, if we have got proper training for them and if they succeed in creating the milieu in which they can operate, then a certain stage in the industrial progress can definitely be achieved. In this connection, Sir, I take up the question first of men. Really this subject would have been better treated by my Hon'ble colleague the Home Minister because he is in charge of industrial education, but as the other aspects of the question are envisaged better by the departments under my control, therefore, I propose to give reply in general. We have increased the number of technical schools here in order to give a definitely industrial bias to the education that is being imparted. The number of technical institutions have increased. We have heard during the course of this week's debate that some of the students turned out have not found their feet and have not been able to establish factories to enable them to earn their livelihood therefrom. Sir, it is not possible that every person who goes through the mill would come out a finished product and the argument that some have been wasters should not be used as an indictment against the whole system of technical education that is being imparted here. I do admit that the technical

instruction that is given is susceptible of improvement. I do admit that the technical instruction that is given here could be brought into greater touch with the actual realities and the actual requirements of the situation. I do admit that we should take the actual manufacturers and business men more into confidence for the purpose of setting up the curriculum for the training of our young men. But there are certain responsibilities also on the part of the manufacturers that if we give a particular type of training to the young men in our institutions they would go out of their way to see that even at a higher cost they will employ in their establishments the men whom we have turned out in these industrial institutions. The other day I happened to read Dr. Littlehailes' lecture in the Andhra University on this very subject. Amongst the various desiderata he mentioned the first is that an industry must exist, even thought it may be only in an embryo stage, before we can set out to train men for that industry. It is useless to train men for an industry that does not exist. Secondly, leaders of industry must be associated with the institute which is set up for training students and conducting researches in that industry, and they should be prepared to employ students so trained. Thirdly, leaders in industry must be prepared to give those who are trained in an industry and are employed by them, a rate of pay commensurate with their training and qualifications. With the time and money spent on their training can the industry afford to pay this rate and, if so, is it prepared to do so?

The members who are present in this House are leaders of public opinion and I would appeal to them that while giving the best of their thoughts as regards the improvement of the curriculum in our industrial institutions they will on their side educate public opinion and will tell the old fasioned business men that for the better conduct of their business as well as for the improvement of the technique of their business some of the men turned out of the technological or industrial institutions should be employed by them. Sir, the State has done, is doing and hopes to continue to do a great deal in the direction of giving industrial and technical training and imparting a technical bias even to some of the courses of the studies that are given in purely literary institutions. When we compare what has been done here with what has been done in other Provinces we shall find that we have sufficient at our credit. Sir, the first time that people rose to the necessity of having something done in the direction of technical education or industrial education was adumbrated when Sir John Hewett was Member in charge of Industries and Commerce and it was only after 1910 that public conscience arose to the fact that a trend has to be given to the education of our young men so that they would be able to take

their coat off and bring their trained eye to bear upon the manipulation of the problems that are before them. So the time before us has not been considerable. Sir, we must not be impatient in a matter of this nature. You have a standard established that this is the type of industrial training that is to be given, that this is the type that is required by the market and that this is the time required to make the individual a marketable commodity in the general employment.

The second question, Sir, which I would briefly touch would be about material. Now, this State in this connection has done very much more than has been done by many major Provinces. Sir, I have had the honour to be at the head of the Industries Department in a very big Province for two years and I thought I had collected a great deal of information there when I left that Department. But when I joined here as Minister for Development I found that this State had done considerably more in the shape of material that could be utilised by any industrialist who wants to set up business in this country. Sir, take the first instance of minerals. Mr. Kak referred a great deal to the mineral deposits in our State. We have got a large amount of literature of considerable value on this subject. We have got Bauxite deposits in the State in Reasi. We have sent specimens from these deposits all over the world. It is not easily susceptible of being turned into aluminiun and we have even now written and offered rewards to several companies if they are in a position to turn that mineral into aluminium easily so that we may be able to put ingots of aluminium on the market at a reasonable cost. Survey has been made to harness the water of Chenab for the production of hydro-electricity which could be utilised for this purpose. It is necessary to have cheap electricity in order to make it a practical proposition. The question is of the confidence in the industrial and commercial policy of the State and we have assured the people outside that our commercial law is based on the commercial law of British India and that they would be keeping their capital in safe hands if invested in this country. Then turn to the question of Zinc. Tatas are very much interested in Zinc. We have addressed that firm and other firms. Our mineral survey people have tried to locate domes wherefrom petroleum could be located. If the area is located we will be in a position to turn that area into a gold deposit because demand for petroleum is incessant and there is every possibility that we may have an extension of the Attock line. We have addressed commercial people on this subject. This is a matter that cannot be lightly dealt with. It requires a huge capital. Something like 15 to 22 lakhs will have to be spent by the concern for locating these petroleum wells. We are not sitting idle. Then turn to

the question of gold deposits. My friend Mr. Kilam is an enthusiast in antiquities and research and he will be able to refer you to that sentence in Magasthenese where he mentioned that ants were busy in Ladakh in digging out gold. Our mineral survey officer was working at Dras beyond Zojila to find out the place where we could locate gold deposits. We have succeeded in getting gold. I have referred here to the mineral deposits. Then we have taken considerable care to publish documents and put them before the world in connection with our silk industry and in connection with our wool industry. I referred at considerable length to the work that has been done by Professor Barker in the matter of improvement of our wool and also of encouraging the cottage industry in connection with the wool industry. This cottage industry is second to none in importance. The department attaches a great deal of importance to the fact that we should have a prosperous peasantry plying this trade in their cottages instead of being congregated in insanitary factories and every effort will be made by the department to see that this centralization is insisted upon and that instead of our zamindars congregating in big cities we shall supply power, or if power is not available, looms of improved type to be worked and manipulated by families of these zamindars. Then comes the silk industry. Sir, I may refer to a note that I have got here. I see in the visitors' gallery a business man who is interested in silk industry. He will be able to testify to the fact that it is due to our customs policy—tariff policy—that we have been able to set up a decent silk industry which though in its infancy promises to grow into a very big organization. I explain here what has been the underlying principle that governs our tariff policy. We have systematically lowered the duty on the raw material that comes into the State and increased the duty on the finished products that enter the State. The difference in the rate combined with the hereditary skill of the people and the beautiful climate of this place; all these combined constitute the best help that the industry could have. The State, in the terms of the Holland Commission on the development of industries, has taken courage in its hands in the matter of tariff on imports of raw material and imports of the finished product. I need not repeat the figures that I have quoted the other day to show how we have manipulated our tariff in order to give encouragement to the home industry.

Then, Sir, is the question what have we done as regards market. That is the problem of problems. At present the Government of India have appointed an officer to advise in all matter of marketting. He has not yet come here and we have not yet had the benefit of his advice. But I may lay before the House what we have

achieved and we have achieved, I believe, a great deal in this direction. First of all so far as the cottage industry is concerned I will not repeat the arguments I urged the other day that we have done a great deal by setting up this exhibition. It is an exhibition of the pure arts and crafts of Jammu and Kashmir. It is the one exhibition where co-operative societies or individual workers who are adept in handicrafts are in a position to exhibit their best material and output and we have got a ready made market there where enthusiasts of Kashmir arts and crafts not only purchase what is there but advertise when they go back to their homes the fineness and technique of Kashmir workmanship. The State has spent a considerable sum of money in order to make this exhibition an annual function and a successful annual function. Secondly as I have already mentioned, my Hon'ble colleague the Minister in-charge of Municipalitie is contemplating in collaboration with me to set up a market where every handicraft manufacturer will be in a position to exhibit the best specimens of his handicrafts in order that a visitor to this valley may at a glance go round the place which would be like the Crawford market of Bombay or Hogg market of Calcutta, and be in a position to find the best specimens of papier mache, of embroidery work, of Shawl work, of Namda work, etc. etc. and be in a position to buy his requirements of superior quality articles or middling quality articles or ordinary articles. This would be another type of giving a good market to the manufacturer. Then the third thing is that, I believe apart from the Government of India and the Government of United Provinces, this is the one State where His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur has been pleased to announce that the requirements of the State must be purchased within the State as far as possible. I take some credit in the fact that I organized the Store Purchase Department in the United Provinces and I know the rules on the subject. The rules there provide that if the quality is reasonable and the price is reasonable preference should be given to local articles. Here we have gone much further. Provided the quality is all right and the price not more than five per cent. higher we are required to buy local articles. Now this factor that even if the price is five per cent. higher we should buy articles made within the State, I think this is the best fillip that the State could give to the solution of the problem of finding a ready market for our manufactures. In this connection I think some facts and figures may be given. Since the creation of this section of the Industries Department, known as the Civil Supplies Section, the wool industry of Kashmir has been increased by the purchase of Puttoos for the menial liveries for all State Departments. *Lois* and woollen *Patties* have been supplied to the Military Depar ment. Secondly everything in connection with cotton cloth required for curtains,

Masnads, Gabbas, etc. etc. is locally purchased. As regards the requirements of the nature of furniture, all educational institutions and other State offices purchased these articles locally. The aggregate value of these articles is Rs. 2,35,000. Then the Military Department has also purchased many articles made in the State. For instance hosiery worth Rs. 30,000 and leather goods worth Rs. 2,00,000. We have got a leather factory which manufactures leather goods to supply the needs of the Civil and Military Departments here. Most of the stationery articles which are manufactured in the State are purchased here and those which are not available here we definitely go out of our way to see that local men, who are middlemen, supply these articles to the State. Thus the profit goes to the middlemen of the State. I need not go through the further list but this is the one State, and I challenge anybody to contradict this fact, that barring the Government of India and the United Provinces which have got Store Purchase Departments, there is no other major Province or State which has got a definite policy of store purchase and of finding a ready market for the manufactures of the State and make it possible for the small scale manufacturer to put his articles on the market where they can be prominently caught up and absorbed. I have now given very briefly what I had to say about what the State ought to do, namely training the rank and file of the industrial army, training non-commissioned officers as well as the commissioned officers; secondly creating an atmosphere wherein industries could improve, that is working up the material for the person who is interested in industries; and thirdly we have tried to build up a market one by the exhibition and the other by the Store Purchase Department so that articles made in the State may find a ready market. Sir, if demonstration is needed as regards what the State help to industries has done we see before us this beautiful furniture that is in evidence here. The Sabhasad Sahiban who visited the Gulab Bhawan Garden Party must have noticed those beautiful umbrellas under which we sat and took our refreshments. It will please the members to know that a Kashmiri manufacturer manufactured these umbrellas here locally. I can multiply these instances about furniture. We have given land here to a firm—Faiz Mohammad and Son—and that grant of land has enabled that firm to set up a permanent show room which promises to grow to considerable size. Sir, what my friend Mr. Kak desires is that we should have a Commission to look into the shortcomings of our industrial organization. Nobody is perfect in this world. I am reminded of a saying of Burke that he who finds fault with imperfections of human beings censures God. I feel in my mind at this moment that if this kind of attitude is taken as regards any department in any part of the world one would find certain reasons to justify the appointment of

a Commission. But, Sir, may I remind the House that the appointment of a Commission means let the development stop for the moment, let us mark time till the result of the Commission is out. It is much better that we should have a permanent Standing Committee that would see that there is a definite State policy and that that State policy is not departed from without any rhyme or reason, that adequate funds are forthcoming to see that the programme chalked out for the amelioration of the people is stuck to, that would keep a watchful eye to see that the persons who are appointed by the State to carry out the intention of the State do not flag in their efforts and are up to the mark. That kind of Standing Committee has been set up under section 92. You, Sir, announced the personnel of that Committee yesterday. Mr. Kak's name is on that Committee and thus the House has an assurance that there is on the Committee a watchful individual who is alive to the needs of the State in the matters of industrial development. I can assure him that any advice that he gives will be received with gratitude and I can assure the House that I would welcome it as God-send that would refresh me in case I feel fatigued in my effort and I hope that the appeal that I make to my friend would not go in vain when I say that we expect him and his fellow members of this Committee to watch the working of the Committee with a sympathetic eye, to visualise what has been achieved in the short interval that has elapsed since this policy has been put into practice. In the words of Burke, I say applaud us when we run, console us when we fall, cheer us when we recover, but in God's name let us go on and do our work. (Prolonged Cheers).

Sir, I appeal to my friend that with this assurance, the cordial manner with which I have received this proposal and the setting up of the Standing Committee, will be sufficient guarantee that the Government are in earnest and I appeal to him with this assurance that he will withdraw this motion.

Pandit Amar Nath Kak: Sir, I thank the Hon'ble Revenue Minister for his learned and able discourse in regard to certain points raised by me in my submissions made the other day. He has been pleased to show us what has been done by the Industries Department. But my submission was that something more could be done if the department had been run on better lines. On the topics touched by my learned friend I would submit most respectfully that much can be said on both sides. But I have got the assurance from him that the department will be run on better lines in future and the curriculum of the technical institutes will be improved. I thank the Hon'ble President for having put me on the Standing Committee of the Industries Department. I will be able

now to watch the department more closely and to present my view point to the members of the Standing Committee and the Government through that Standing Committee regarding the better working of the Industries Department. With this assurance from the Hon'ble Revenue Minister I withdraw my resolution. (Cheers).

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The resolution is withdrawn with the permission of the House.

Khwaja Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din (Badgam : Muslim): Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:—

> " This Assembly recommends to the Council that the number of Primary schools in the Badgam Tehsil be increased; that Arabic teachers be appointed in schools where there are none; that the present Lower Middle school be converted into an Upper Middle school and a new Middle school be opened at the head-quarters of this tehsil."

Among all the tehsils of the Kashmir Province Tehsil Badgam tops the list in payment of land-revenue, stands third in respect of population which is 1,64,000, but as regards the educational facilities provided by the Government it stands seventh, as is evident from the following figures.

In the Tehsil of Srinagar there are 66 Primary schools, 2 Middle schools and one High school. In Tehsil Anantnag there are 44 Primary schools, 5 Middle schools and 2 aided High schools. In Tehsil Kulgam there are 39 Primray schools and 2 Middle schools. Tehsil Awantipura has 36 Primary schools and 3 Middle schools. In Tehsil Baramulla there are 35 Primary schools, one Middle school and 2 aided High schools. But in Badgam there are only 33 Primary schools and a recently opened one Middle school which contains only the lower middle classes as yet.

These figures show the extent to which this tehsil has been neglected by the Education Department. Such a differential treatment is very regrettable, especially when this tehsil is so populous and pays more land-revenue than any other tehsil. Evidently the tehsil which pays more land-revenue pays more education tax. The educational backwardness of this tehsil is also obvious from the fact that this tehsil has not so far produced more than one graduate whereas several persons from other tehsils have become graduates. No Middle school has been opened so far, even in the important town of Charar Sharif which is inhabited by about 4 thousand persons, while such schools have been opened

since long in towns with less population, such as Bandipura, Shopian, Kulgam, etc. In view of the above mentioned facts, it is necessary that the number of schools in this tehsil be increased by 17 Primary shools and 2 Upper Middle schools, one at Charar Sharif and the other at the head-quarters of the tehsil so that there may be 50 Primary schools and 3 Middle schools in all. This will make this tehsil stand fourth among the tehsils of this Province in respect of educational facilities.

Next, I would say something about the appointment of Arabic teachers in the schools. I have already submitted that there are 33 Primary schools in this tehsil, but it is regrettable that only 8 out of these have Arabic teachers. Perhaps it did not occur to the Hon'ble Home Minister that in village schools Arabic is not taught as a language, but for the sake of inducing students to join schools because villages are inhabited by Muslims and religious education is the chief means of attracting the children of Muslim villagers to school. Hence the appointment of Arabic teachers in the village schools is indispensable, the necessity and importance whereof has not only been recognised by Mr. Sharp, the late Education Minister of the Government of India, during his investigation into the causes of the educational backwardness of Muslims in Kashmir, but the Glancy Commission also realising this necessity has made recommendations for increasing the number of Arabic teachers and His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur has also been pleased to issue commands accordingly. Moreover, having an Arabic teacher in a school improves its educational work because besides imparting the religious education, he helps in teaching other subjects also. Hence Arabic teachers are necessary in village schools. It is, therefore, requested that Arabic teachers be appointed in all those schools of tehsil Badgam which at present have no such teachers so that the Muslim students may receive religious education along with secular education and also that the commands of His Highness may be carried out. I strongly hope that this resolution of mine will be accepted.

After submitting the state of my own tehsil I agree to the amendment proposed by Sheikh Mohammad Amin that the resolution may be made to include the whole of the State instead of Tehsil Badgam only.

Sheikh Mohammad Amin : Sir, my amendment to this resolution is that in the second line the words " throughout the State " may be substituted in place of the words " Badgam Tehsil "; in the beginning of the third line the words " Building grants should be given

to State aided schools" may be added, and at the end of the resolution the following words may be added:—

> "and instruction in agriculture, Patwar and Shikasta (running hand) be given in village primary schools".

By proposing this amendment I mean to bring home the fact that sufficient increase is required in the grant of Education Department. It was nineteen years ago that Mr. Sharp, the Education Commissioner of the Government, came here and after examining the working of the Education Department, wrote a report in which he recorded that a sufficient increase should be made in the number of Pirmary schools. The Glancy Commission fully agreed with this recommendation of Mr. Sharp, and expressed the importance of this need in the following words:—

> "It is of great importance that the extension of Primary Education should be accelerated".

Mr. Sharp had recommended in this respect that a Primary school should be opened in every village with a population of 500. When the Kashmir Government laid its programme of opening twenty new primary schools every year before Glancy Commission, the latter considered it to be quite insufficient and remarked that the extension of elementary education should receive greater impetus in view of the importance of the matter. At present the number of villages, comprising 500 souls or more, is about two thousand but the number of Primary schools, so far as I know, is about nine hundred only, which is quite insufficient. Previous to the Glancy Commission the Government had launched on a programme of opening twenty primary schools every year, but subsequent to the Report of the Commission funds have been provided in the budget under consideration for fifteen primary schools only instead of twenty, which is entirely against the recommendations of Mr. Sharp and the Glancy Commission and falls much too short of the present need. If the Government sticks to this programme then I think it will take the Government, no less than 70 years to provide Primary schools for 2,000 villages, which does not redound to the credit of any civilized country. In view of the fact that ignorance plays a great part in ruining the zamindars the Government ought to reduce expenditure under unimportant heads and spend the saving on useful departments like Education. I believe that unless and until primary education is made compulsory in the villages it is impossible to better the condition of the country and to relieve it of poverty. If the State budget does not allow the introduction of compulsory primary education in rural areas at present, at least in four year's period primary schools should be

opened in every important village: and this year 20 instead of 15 new Primary schools should be opened.

The Government generally declare that the Glancy Commission Report is a gospel for them, and it has been announced repeatedly that the recommendations of the Commission have been carried out. But will the Hon'ble Home Minister kindly let this House know why have the recommendations been ignored in this particular? I therefore, appeal to the respectable members of this House to support me in requesting the Government to increase the education grant by as much amount as may be sufficient for opening at least twenty Primary schools.

In this connection I want to put forward another fact which is that the Glancy Commission had recommended the introduction of instruction in Agriculture, Shikasta (running hand) and Patwar in the curriculum of the Primary schools. I am sorry to say that the Government which has accepted the recommendations of the Glancy Commission has failed to pay attention to this matter, although the expenditure on this account will be very small. Village school-masters can easily impart such instruction if an allowance of say Rs. 2 or Rs. 4 is given to them. I think, therefore, that it is very necessary to increase the education budget for this purpose also ; and that the respectable members of this House should pay due consideration to it.

It is very regrettable that the Government has withheld the building grants to aided schools for the last two years; and contrary to the clear and emphatic recommendation of the Glancy Commission that building grants should be paid according to the rules, the Hon'ble Home Minister has been pleased to remark that in the presence of the Government orders debarring such payments nothing can be done.

It is highly regrettable that the Government have withheld payment of building grants for the last four or five years. The Hostel attached to Islamia High school situated in my constituency Jammu city was completed many years ago but the Education Department had not granted any building grant for it. In spite of persistent requests of the Anjuman Islamia the building grant was not given because of the orders passed in 1933, although this order could not affect a grant relating to the building of a hostel, constructed prior to the passing of the order. Public bodies construct schools and boarding houses by borrowing money with this hope that the Government will in accordance with the rules grant them aid and thus enable repayment of the debt. But when the Government refuses to give help, the debt has got to be wiped off by

raising subscriptions, which results in considerable loss to the institutions. The Islamia High school is faced with such difficulties and I imagine that Hindu and Sikh schools are no better. If the building grant for the hostel is not granted to the Anjuman this year too, the school will certainly close and the result of this will entail greater expenditure on the Government.

At present these institutions are he ping the Government and if these useful institutions fail due to lack of proper attention on the part of the Government the whole responsibility will lie on the Education Department. The Education Department therefore ought to sanction grants according to the rules in favour of these national institutions, the establishment of which Government considers essential, or otherwise the grant-in-aid rules should be revised so that public bodies before undertaking the construction of any school or hostel building may weigh their finances.

In the circumstances I would appeal to the Government that provision may be made in the Education budget of this year for the building grant of the hostel of the Islamia High School, Jammu.

In view of these three points I have proposed an increase in the budget grant of the Education Department and I hope that respectable members of the House, and particularly those on official benches, will agree with me on this useful matter.

Sardar Budh Singh (Mirpur-Poonch : Sikh): Hon'ble President, the requests of the respectable members of the House that the education grant be increased, that primary schools be opened and that further help be granted to the aided schools are general questions which concern the educational progress of all the subjects of the State alike without any distinction of caste and creed. One of my friends demanded such educational progress for one tehsil only and my friend Sheikh Mohammad Amin showed his broadmindedness by demanding such progress for the whole State. He delivered a long and well reasoned speech to further the interests of the young boys of the State but in the end he particularized it and presented the case of a particular school namely the Islamia High School of Jammu. I have stood to refer to the enlightened thought expressed by Sheikh Mohammad Amin that the education imparted in the village schools should include agricultural education, Patwar and Shikasta. I have written a book on village life in which the same had been suggested. It is, therefore, my duty to support it. I would request my brethren that as noble citizens they should not import Hinduism, Mohammadanism, Sikhism in questions of common interest and general public welfare whether relating to education or grant of building aids to the schools. (Cheers).

The Hon'ble Home Minister keeping in view the financial stringency has said that there are no funds for the purpose. It depends on the sweet will of the Ministers to accept or reject the proposal but I would submit that it is a proposal of special importance. If you have had an occasion to go to a village and see the condition of the people living there you would have known from their ignorance and helplessness that the Patwari is the sole monarch of the village. He can do whatever he likes because the villagers are too ignorant to understand the entries of the Patwari or to read Shikasta or to know what is due from them to the Government and hence these poor people, namely the zamindars, are misled. Evidently all this is due to the fact that they are ignorant, cannot read Shikasta and are unacquainted with such matters. Hence it is extremely necessary to pay attention to the village schools. The zamindars must not remain unacquainted with Patwar and Shikasta, otherwise these poor people will be looted. Nay, they are being looted even at present and the Patwaris are taking advantage of their ignorance. In this resolution several intricacies have crept in. I would request the mover of the resolution itself as well as the amendment that what a beautiful resolution it would have been if it had been moved for the whole of the State that agricultural education, Patwar and Shikasta be made compulsory subjects in every village school because until it is done the villagers cannot make any progress in agriculture; nor can they understand its principles. Unless they understand the modern methods of agriculture, there can be no improvement in their condition. I had submitted a resolution but it did not succeed in the ballot and so could not be presented before the House. In that resolution I had requested that 5 acres of land may be attached to every village school so that the students may receive practical demonstrations and know how the product of land can be made more useful and how the plants can be planted. The condition of these schools is very bad at present. I would request the Hon'ble Home Minister not to disappoint us but help us. We feel very pleased to hear his speeches but he has said he cannot do this nor that because there is financial stringency. His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur does not want to keep his children destitute of knowledge but wants to make them learned people and consequently it is the duty of the Hon'ble Minister to educate people. It is education which teaches us loyalty, truthfulness and all other virtues. Lacs of rupees are being spent for a useful object but the question is that some how or other the grant for education must be increased. If at present there is no possibility of providing such grant it may be provided at some future date. Please encourage the education of the subjects of His Highness. Whether this resolution be passed or not we will not give up making requests to the Government but go on making them.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Gentlemen of the House! we will meet again at 2 P. M.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Two of the Clock, Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) in the chair.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla Vakil (Shah Hamdan, Srinagar City : Muslim): Sir, if the mover of the resolution Kh. Ghulam Mohiy-ud-Din Khan had not agreed to the amendment proposed by my learned friend I would have raised an objection to the amendment ; but the acceptance of the amendment by the mover and the speech of my learned friend Sardar Budh Singh on the proposed amendment has given rise to a misunderstanding. I would submit a few words about this. The resolution of Kh. Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Khan as read out by him is not limited to any community but stands in the same position a part to the whole. In answer to all resolutions we have heard that there is financial stringency. When we moved a resolution that the people living in the Kashmir valley be given more educational facilities, we received the same reply that there are no funds for the purpose, on account of financial stringency. I think Kh. Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Khan had the same liberal intentions but finding that in this House the financial stringency is the usual reply given to every resolution, he presented his resolution in a practicable form. The contention that the resolution of Kh. Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Khan is limited to the interests of a particular community does not apparantly appear to be correct, because in Badgam there are Sikhs, Shias, Sunnis, Pandits as well as liberal minded persons like myself. As there is financial stringency at present and as the Government intends to do everything at its proper time, he by this resolution means to propose a measure after referring to the needs of the Illaqa. He has not asked for a full cake but only a part thereof. While discussing this resolution reference has been made to financial stringency which is the general excuse put forth in reply to questions as well as to resolutions. We should avoid all matters which tend to aggravate the financial stringency, but Kh. Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Khan has supported his resolution with facts and figures. He has not sought the good of any particular community but on the other hand he has called the attention of the Hon'ble Education Minister to the state of affairs in Badgam. He has asked for justice and justice must be done even if there be financial stringency or lack of funds. To maintain justice even debts have to be incurred and many a time for the administration of justice and maintenance of good Government even interest has to be paid on loan.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): You must have seen this in courts.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla Vakil: This resolution should not be considered like other resolutions and does not deserve to be lightly disposed of. It is based on the principle which like the principle of "Division of labour" is the principle of "Distribution of wealth". It must be acted upon as he has given facts and figures which may be correct and hence the deficiency pointed out must be made good.

I agree to the remarks of my learned friend Sardar Budh Singh that this resolution should not be limited so as to benefit some particular community and that in this respect there should be no distinction of caste or creed. Sir you know that I am speaking on behalf of the Conference Party whose aim is to serve the country without distinction of caste, creed and community. (Cheers).

The Conference Party did not spring up itself. It has been formed by him who has often repeated on platforms that he will serve the subjects of His Highness without the distinction of caste or creed. Hence no member of this party can make any distinction among the Sikhs, the Pandits and the Muslims etc. This is and will ever remain the policy of the Conference Party and it has been formed to help the backward communities and make them stand on equal footing with other communities. This is the only advantage of the Conference Party.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: Why do not you help us?

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla Vakil: Because you are already well advanced and we want to catch you.

Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu (Kashmir: Hindu): Hon'ble President! I rise to support the amendment proposed by Sheikh Mohammad Amin. I fully agree that building grants should be provided for the aided schools. The aided institutions that are at present working in the State have lightened the burden of the Government to a great extent. These aided institutions have spread education in different places. Now it is binding on the Government to promulgate education to far off localities. Therefore I believe that existence of the aided institutions that exist at present is a boon for the State. For their maintenance it is the foremost duty of the Government to help them in these straitened circumstances. I would like to enumerate the sources of income of these aided schools, which are—(1) Endowments, (2) Subscriptions, (3) Fees, (4) Government Aid. I would not take into account the endowments as in

my opinion there is hardly any aided institution which has anything like an endowment. As regards subscription I would submit that financial stringency prevails every where. All those in service readily offer the excuse of ten per cent. cut thereby showing their inability to subscribe. The merchant class says that trade is not in a flourishing state and as such they are not in a position to give help. In this way help is withheld from all quarters, that is to say that the amount of the subscription money is quite insignificant; therefore aided institutions can no longer depend upon subscription. Then comes the fee. Accepting Srinagar and Jammu the aided institutions in all other parts of the State are concerned with the zamindar class, individual members of which do not earn an income of 25 rupees. At present there is a rule in the Government institutions that the boys the income of whose parents does not exceed 25 rupees should be exempted from the payment of fee. This rule is applied in the same manner to aided institutions also. In case when the zamindars themselves are not in good financial condition it can never be possible that their children may be subjected to the payment of fees. It follows therefore that the income from fees which brought considerable amount a few years ago has come down considerably. Coming to the Government aid I would submit that Government grant is given at the same rate at which it used to be given four years back. During the period of these four years many an institution has increased its earning capacity. Besides, there has been a marked increase in the number of the students and if the Government sticks to existing rules of granting aid the aided institutions will not be able to escape these difficulties. The means of income have become limited and receipts cannot be termed as real income. The expenditure of institutions have increased. Buildings have been erected and number of students have gone up, hence increase in the expenditure of the aided institutions. The schools are not provided with a help commensurate to their increased expenditure. Bearing all these facts in mind I would make a strong appeal to the Government that the demand which has been made for a building grant be accepted and that the schools whose building grants have been pending consideration since long be provided with the funds.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): Sir, on behalf of the Government I want to make it clear that the Government has full sympathy with this resolution. The point at issue is that the number of schools should be increased. Sh. Mohammad Amin has asked for opening only twenty schools. Last year we increased the number of schools by thirty and this year also we had intended to open thirty new schools but owing to financial difficulties we find ourselves helpless in this matter. In

spite of these difficulties we have provided for 15 new schools. If funds permit we are prepared to add 15 instead of 5 to this number and shall certainly do it. But at this stage when there is acute stringency of funds I cannot give you a promise. If funds allow the number of the new institutions shall be certainly increased. It has also been pointed out that there is deficiency of schools in Badgam, that the people there are very backward in education and the number of schools therefore should be increased. What we have been able to find out is that the zamindars in Badgam take absolutely no interest in education. Unless the inhabitants of the place show interest in acquiring education no amount of Government help can be useful for them. The Government is doing a good deal in this respect and the Badgam zamindars have to blame themselves alone. We have got the lists of the number of students in each school in Badgam. In none of these schools does the number exceed 24 whereas the minimum average should be 40. In some schools the number of the students is only ten. In the face of these figures if any body were to blame the Government for their lack of interest in imparting education to the people it would be simply an exaggeration of facts. I would also like to point out that both lower primary and upper middle schools have been opened in Badgam. Moreover Badgam is situated at a distance of ten miles only from Srinagar. We generally open primary and middle schools in distant places. Students of Badgam can come to Srinagar for studies but inhabitants of distant places find it difficult to do so. In spite of this we gave two schools to Badgam last year and this year also we intend to give one school to it and I shall see to this when the Director of Education sends his proposal to me.

The second question relates to providing grant-in-aid and how it is distributed. I have before me the gospel of Mr. Sharp who had come here in 1915 when 12,000 rupees were provided under the head of grant-in-aid. Mr. Sharp performed no miracle by getting it increased by ten thousand more. Uptil 1931 we spent more than one lac and twenty two thousand rupees for grant-in-aid. Now we have not enough funds at our disposal and therefore cannot spend more on this head. You can see for yourself that the increase from 12 thousands to the present figure, *viz.* one lac and twenty two thousands, is not an ordinary donation. If we cannot spend as much as we spent in the last years it is because we have not ample funds. The foremost duty of the State Council is to improve the financial condition of the State because for the last three years the Government is running at a deficit. First we have to show the world that our Budget is being balanced, and there is a deficit of four lacs only now: when this is made up we shall afford to be more generous.

More grant has been demanded for the Islamia High School Jammu, and the Chikar Sikh School. Three years before we refused giving more grant because of financial stringency but now we might be able to help one or two institutions. The difficulty is that every thing takes a communal turn here and if we help an institution of one community the other communities will demand similar help but we cannot satisfy the demands of all. A sum of forty thousand rupees is required for the building grant of these schools. This is a big sum. Nevertheless if the condition of a particular institution should be so bad that it would close for want of funds I assure you, we shall not allow it to be closed and as far as possible shall help it.

Last year we opened thirty new Government schools and this year we are opening fifteen more and if the funds allow we shall open fifteen more next year. As regards aided institutions the Government is prepared to afford them every help and the Government will see that no such institution closes on account of financial difficulties. I hope that this reply would be considered satisfactory.

Sheikh Mohammad Amin: I withdraw my amendment on the assurance given by the Hon'ble Home Minister in his speech. I hope he will provide for the educational necessities as has been promised by him.

Khwaja Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din: Sir, the opposition that my resolution has met is not justified for the reason that it was in view of peculiar circumstances that I specified the Badgam Tehsil and not due to my narrow mindedness. I only invited the attention of the Government towards a pressing necessity as otherwise I cherish the same regard for all the people of the State. This resolution which pertains to Badgam should in view of this necessity be accepted.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Those who are in favour of the resolution should say "Aye" and those against it should say "No".

This resolution is rejected.

Lala Shiv Nath Nanda (Srinagar City: Hindu other than Kashmiri Pandits): Sir, my resolution relates to silk. If I indulge in any long speech, I am afraid, my resolution may have to be postponed. I shall express my views about it very briefly. My resolution is "This assembly recommends to the Council that as recommended by the Tariff Board, the import duty on raw silk be

increased, so that the indigenous silk factories may be saved from ruin". I was much aggrieved, when I read in the Martand, that the silk factory would be closed and began to think what the reason was as the country was likely to suffer a very heavy loss by the closing of this factory. It was in the year 1924, that our Government with a view to protect the local silk recommended to the Tariff Board that the import duty on silk be increased to save the silk industry of the State from ruin. The Tariff Board assured the Government that if silk industry suffered any loss, they would protect it. It was after careful deliberation that a duty of sixty per cent. or two rupees six annas per pound was recommended, but the Imperial Government thought it advisable to impose a duty of 25 per cent. or fourteen annas per pound only. The price of silk yarn was Rs. 3-11-0 a pound at that time, but it has come down to Rs. 2-9-0 per pound now. I, therefore, propose that the Hon'ble Prime Minister should recommend to the Tariff Board that a duty of 60 per cent. or Rs. 2-6-0 be imposed on silk for a period of five years.

The figures, about silk, that I have with me are:—

Raw silk.

1933	..	..	4,54,000
1934	..	..	5,45,000

Silk yarn.

1933	..	..	1,20,00,000
1934	..	..	1,40,00,000

The reason is that silk is imported in large quantities from Japan and China and the rate of duty imposed by the Imperial Government is not so effective as to reduce the import of foreign silk.

People, who have visited Benares, know that there are two thousand looms working in that city. Similarly looms are very common in Bombay, Bengal, Behar and the Punjab. No machines have been imported, which could replace these looms. The members of this House should support this resolution, if they desire that cottage industries should be developed and hand-looms popularized. This is, in my opinion, the only way to protect the silk industry.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister): Mr. Nanda's speech makes it needless for me to say anything more. The silk

produced in this country is very fine and beautiful but our silk trade is suffering a heavy loss, because of hard competition with Japan and China. It was enquired of the Tariff Board what duty should be imposed on silk in order to develop the silk trade of Kashmir, and make it possible to export Kashmir silk to outside markets. Our silk is selling very cheap at present. We sent our representative to the Tariff Board who presented our case there. The Tariff Board accepted our recommendations but the Imperial Government did not impose the same duty as was recommended by the Tariff Board. In the meantime the price of silk fell further and the duty that has been imposed is very small. The Prime Minister has great pleasure in accepting this resolution.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Those who are in favour of this resolution should say "Yes" and those who are against it should say "No".

The Assembly has accepted this resolution.

Khwaja Akbar Dar (Awantipura: Muslim): Hon'ble President, I beg to move the following resolution:—

> "This Assembly recommends to the Council that special orders be issued to give the villagers a large share in Government services in future; that all posts of Patwaris, Forest Guards, Constables, and in the Co-operative Bank be filled by appointing villagers."

Sir, most of the members of this House might be aware of the fact that a zamindar is admitted to be the back-bone of the Government. Sheikh Sadi has said

رعیت چون بیخ است ۔ اعیان درخت ۔ درخت اے پسر باغ از بیخ سخت ۔

(A king is like a tree and his subjects are like its roots, O son. A tree to be strong must have strong roots). It is on these grounds that Government grant all sorts of concessions to the zamindars and enact laws to extricate from the clutches of the capitalists this great but indigent class, which, in spite of its helplessness, is known as the feeder of the rich and the poor. Our Government also has enacted such laws. Although there is much scope for improvement in these laws, yet the agriculturist class, which is in majority in this State, is not ungrateful to the Government. The Government has, however, paid very little attention towards the granting of other concessions to the zamindars. In our neighbouring Province of the Punjab facilities are provided for the boys of the zamindars for education. They are granted a specific share in services and a propertion is fixed for them in all departments with reference to the other classes.

In the Punjab men from the agricultural classes are occupying very high positions now-a-days so much so that a man from this very class has held the post of Governor. The present Minister of Education as well as the President of the Punjab Council belong to this very class. منزل مقصد سے بھی آگے نکل جائینگے وہ آپ کو ذرا سا بڑھانی چاہئے (They will go even beyond their destination; you should only encourage them a little).

States and Empires maintain their honour and dignity with the money that the zamindars earn with the sweat of their brow. The revenue received from the zamindars is considered to be the main support of a Government. The zamindars should, therefore, be encouraged in all possible ways. I am even of opinion that just as has been done in the case of other communities, a ratio should be fixed for the agriculturist class (which includes Muslims, Hindus as well as Sikhs) in Government services. By way of example I would like to submit that the Forest, Co-operative Banks and Police etc. are departments in which literate zamindars or those who have passed the primary or middle examination cannot only serve but will prove more useful than persons belonging to other classes. It is known to all that the zamindars have a very close connection with the Revenue Department especially with the Patwaris and Girdawars. The difficulties of the zamindars and their circumstances are better known to one who is himself an agriculturist than to anybody else. The sympathy that a zamindar can show towards other zamindars cannot perhaps be equalled by non-agriculturists. Therefore if the sons of zamindars be appointed as Patwaris etc. it will produce very satisfactory results in the rural areas of the State. The village boys will not discontinue their studies after the mere passing of the primary examination and wander about for want of employment but the villagers will begin to take interest in education.

The zamindars have connection with the Forest Department also and are quite suitable for the subordinate services of this department, *e. g.* Forest Guards, etc., as they are better acquainted with the conditions of forests adjoining their villages.

As regards the Co-operative Department, it has been established for the progress and prosperity of the zamindars and the village boys should accordingly get the largest share in the services of this department.

Education is becoming somewhat popular among the zamindars; and I am of opinion that if the Government encourage the agriculturists by giving them some share in the State services

they will emerge from the abysmal depths of ignorants and prove a source of energy to the State.

No educational qualification is necessary for the inferior services of the Police Department where only good health and strong physique form the chief consideration. If in future the villagers are especially considered for recruitment in Police, they will prove very useful for they are better acquainted with their fellow zamindars than sepoys belonging to other classes. I am sure that the House will oblige me by accepting this resolution which, besides pertaining to the welfare of the majority of the inhabitants of the State, embodies effective means of removing unemployment from, and maintaining peace in, the country.

Mian Ahmad Yar: Sir, while supporting this resolution I will submit two points. First, that capital should be invested where a return may be expected from it. If zamindars be taken in service the money that will be paid to them by way of emoluments will be returned to the Government in the form of land-revenue. As against this there is no hope of any return from the citizens. The second point that I would urge is that the zamindars are producing children in increasing numbers which also necessitates that some share be given to them in services so that the problem of unemployment may be solved. The area of land they own at present can hardly support them. As they have begun to pay some attention to education, they should be encouraged by taking them in the services, more so in order to keep the Government in touch with all the classes. The recruitment of zamindars in services will be beneficial for the State policy also because the Government can bring the people round to its own policy through its employees.

Sardar Kanahiya Singh (West Kashmir : Sikh): Sir, while supporting the resolution moved by Khwaja Akbar Dar I would like to express my views before the House. Whenever we made any suggestion for the benefit of the Government as well as the people, it was refused on the grounds of financial stringency. The same plea is put forth every time. We request the Government to pay some attention towards us and we are discouraged. We still hope that ruled as we are by a beneficient ruler, our requests will be granted some day or other. We have prepared young men who will prove the most competent soldiers and can serve the Government very efficiently. The villagers, especially the Sikhs, whose main vocation is military service, can serve well in the Police and the Military. Even the British Government has admitted that it is the Sikh community which can produce the best young men.

The Government should pay attention to our education and enlightenment and open avenues of employment for us because if these young men do not get anything to eat they will grow weak and will not be able to serve the Government. It will therefore be generous on the part of the city dewellers if they let the lower paid appointments. like those of Patwaris, to be given to the villagers. Higher education also should be imparted to villagers. But whenever we make any request the plea of lack of funds is put forth. Our disappointment will cease if the Government pays some attention to us so that we also may advance. I support the resolution that the lower paid appointments should, at least, be granted for the villagers.

Col. Abdul Rahman Khan (Udhampur: Muslim): Sir, Sardar Kanahiya Singh has spoken about the Sikhs, who, no doubt, should get some share, but not the whole. When the Great War broke out, recruits were taken from Mirpur, Reasi, Ramban, Kishtwar, Bhadarwah and all other parts of the country. Sardar Kanahiya Singh should plead the cause of all, be they Sikhs or not so that all may be benefited equally. Such questions should be raised in countries where there is a foreign Government. We have our own Government. Everything that surrounds us breathes a native spirit—The Ruler, the leaders, the lawyers, the earth and the sky. There is equality of rights for all communities in the State. While exchanging our thoughts we find that some of the members are wavering and trembling. Any member who differs from me on this point may question me, but not now because my thoughts will be disturbed. (Laughter). This is my opinion and I sure it cannot be challenged. I am sure that the Government, especially the front benchers, are ready to help us in every way. We should have confidence in them. The Hon'ble Home Minister has assured us repeatedly of the Government help. We should not harbour any suspicion as something will be done in the next session.

"If at first you don't succeed
Try Try Try again." (Laughter)

I would like to request the House that we should derive benefit from those who wish to do us good like "Zamzam water". They will surely look to our welfare. I support this resolution but the members should stand steadfast as according our religion everything depends on faith. Therefore they should rest content till the next session.

Pandit Lok Nath Sharma (State Councillor): Sir, In my last speech I narrated the story of a Hakim. If the House adopts this

resolution the citizen will have to secure the service of that Hakim so that he may prescribe some death pill for the town dwellers. I submit, Sir, that the inhabitants of the cities are paying taxes so much so that a member who comes from Jammu to Srinagar to attend the Assembly session and has to stay here for 18 days only has got to pay tax for two months. The question of appointments is not a new one, but it dates back to the beginning of States and will continue as long as the States stand. Proportional representation in services will sometimes assume the form of a Hindu Muslim, sometimes Hindu, Muslim and Sikh, and sometimes urban and rural problem and who knows what will happen. Among the Hindus also the Khshatriyas will demand a separate share and so will the Brahmans. I cannot say what will be our fate if we act upon this principle. We will never be able to assert with pride that we are Indians. We will be dis-united and will have to hang our heads down in shame. I would submit, Sir, that taking everything into considera'ion every post should be filled by appointing the fittest person. An incapable man should never be appointed to a post only because he is a Muslim or a Hindu, an agriculturist or a non-agriculturist, a townsman or a villager. I submit, Sir, that the townsmen are aggrieved by the fact that although the agricultural profession is receiving the special attention of the Government, yet the zamindars are taken in service. The Land Alienation Regula ion has deprived the citizens absolutely of the right of purchasing agricultural land so that they cannot cultivate land. Besides this, I am personally aware of the fact that the laws passed in the last few years have inflicted a very heavy loss upon the *Sahukars* whose trade has been ruined and capital wasted. The trade depression has also hit the citizens more severely. It is insisted on the one hand that the cottage industries should be helped and at the same time it is demanded that lands should be protected from the money-lenders so that nobody may purchase them or acquire any right in them under a mortgage. I ask, Sir, that if all the demands of the villagers be accepted what will become of the townsmen then? True that every community should get a due share in services, but it should also be taken into consideration that, as far as possible, every individual should get an opportunity to be appointed to the post for which he is suitable irrespective of the distinction of townsman and villager.

Khwaja Saif Shah (Baramulla : Muslim) : So you mean that non-State-subjects should also be taken in.

Pandit Lok Nath Sharma : As regards the remark that they may even be Punjabis, I submit, Sir, that I shall be the last person to favour the appointment of outsiders in the State. We should

feel ashamed of the fact that there is none among us, except Thakur Kartar Singh Ji, who can hold the post of a Minister. It is due to our inefficiency that all the Ministers cannot be appointed from the State people. It should be our object to see that all the Government benches are filled by State-subjects.

I submit, Sir, that it has been observed in the case of villagers that they desire to reside in those very villages of which they are inhabitants. So far as I know, I may be contradicted if I am wrong, the Government has issued directions that the villagers should be preferred for subordinate services. By reserving the subordinate services for the residents of the rural areas the major portion of the services is going to the villagers. The townsmen complain that their trade and industries as well as the Government services are passing to the agricultural classes who are being helped in many other ways also. Under these circumstances, if the House adopts this resolution, there will be no place for the urban population.

Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey (Kathua : Hindu): Sir, as I have served both in British India and the State I find that there is some misunderstanding about this resolution. It is a fact that both in British India and the State there are Standing Orders regarding appointments being made locally in every district. In my opinion there is, therefore, no need for such a resolution.

Lala Shiv Nath Nanda (Srinagar City : Hindu other than Kashmiri Pandits): Hon'ble President, I wish this discussion regarding services which has dragged on since day before yesterday to be concluded. The sphere of Government services should be as much broadened as possible so that the literate townsmen may at least be employed. The zamindars own land and can pursue their own profession and do not stand in need of services.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla: That is not the idea.

Lala Shiv Nath Nanda: I submit, Sir, that yesterday the need of education was emphasized and increased educational facilities were demanded. All this is necessary, but it can be accomplished in due course of time and not all of a sudden, for we have no Aladin's lamp. I would request those of my brethren in this House who are zamindars to consider what they should demand from the Government. They should request the Government to arrange for agricultural education and give them lands so that they may cultivate them. They are not justified in demanding services which is our right. They can sell a blanket in the market and earn a profit of at least one rupee and if they sell three blankets they

will earn three rupees. What more will they get in services? These zamindars want to own land and at the same time run after services. Well, Sir, if they desire to have services, let them exchange their land with us and we shall leave the services to them. If the zamindars feel envious of the suited and booted citizens, let them have the services and leave their land to us. Let there be an exchange. I believe, Sir, that it is due to the Royal munificence of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur that some of the zamindars are taken in services. The zamindars demand recruitment in services, remission of grazing fees as well as water-rate and reduction in land-revenue. I think it is not a sound principle that everything be given to the zamindars and nothing left for the citizens, whose main support is Government service. It is because of the kindness of the citizens that you (the villagers) find yourselves in this House today. It would have been very difficult for you to be elected to this House if the citizens had not helped you. (Cheers). I want only five minutes more.

Mian Ahmad Yar: Sir, he is going out of the subject.

Lala Shiv Nath Nanda: I will request the Sikh brethren, as I have already said to Sardar Sahib yesterday, that they should take to Military service which is their profession. Now I close and submit that services should be given to the Pandits for they own no land.

Sheikh Abdul Hamid (State Councillor): Sir, many of the members of this House have expressed their views upon the resolution moved by my learned friend and everybody has stressed his own interests. As for me I submit, Sir,

مقطع میں آ پڑی ہے سخن گسترانہ بات مقصود اس سے قطع محبت نہیں مجھے

"An unpleasant statement has inadvertantly occurred in the end which, however, should not be taken to mean that we have ceased to be friendly."

I do not like to press for my selfish ends for nobody should not be selfish. One of us remarked that we, the citizens, should get services for we have nothing to eat, while the other advised us to bear in mind that the zamindars are the back-bone of the country. A third observed that we have been deprived of our rights by the Land Alienation Regulation. This is but human. Some others say that they have been deprived of services.

Different demands are being made by both the parties—the townsmen and the villagers. They believe that the outsiders, who are in Government service, do not sympathise with them. Do they ever think what their own brethren, who are in Government

service, are doing for them. Sheikh Sadi has said

هر کسی از دست غیر می نالد سعدی از دست خویش فریاد

"Everybody complains of others, O Sadi, I am aggrieved by my own people."

It should be borne in mind by the villagers that they are opposing the citizens who will pester them if they join hands with the Government. It is said that once somebody said to a tree that a man had come with an axe to cut it. The tree replied "It does not matter, he cannot do so unless my own brethren help him." When the tree saw that a wooden handle was attached to the axe, it remarked that it could no longer remain safe. Similarly f your brethren join hands with the Government, they will put you to trouble. We cannot argue that a standard of efficiency should be fixed for all posts and those who possess necessary qualifications should be taken in service. We should keep the common welfare in view for it is no use being selfish. Not only the zamindars but the zitizens also have their rights. Fighting between ourselves will avail nothing and those who possess necessary qualifications should get service.

رعیت چون بیخ است سلطان درخت درخت اے پسر باشد از بیخ سخت

"The king is like a tree and the subjects are like its roots, O Son. The roots of a tree must be strong."

Mr. President (The Hon' ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): This resolution has been discussed at great length and no member will be allowed to speak now. The meeting is adjourned to Friday at Eleven o'clock when official business shall be taken up.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on **Friday the 2nd November, 1934.**

STATE ASSEMBLY.

Friday the $\frac{\textit{2nd November, 1934.}}{\textit{17th Katik, 1991.}}$

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber at Rajgarh at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) in the chair.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Gentlemen, when any resolution is accepted here by the Government or is submitted to it by the Assembly it becomes the duty of the President under section 37 to explain that orders have been passed by the Council on that resolution. Accordingly I read out to you the letter I have from the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

FROM

COL. E. J. D. COLVIN, C. I. E.,

PRIME MINISTER,

Srinagar.

To

SIR BARJOR DALAL KT., BAR-AT-LAW,

HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT OF ASSEMBLY,

Srinagar.

No. S. P. 170, dated Srinagar, the 1st November 1934.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the decision of Government on the Budget Resolutions which were passed (or accepted) in the present session is as follows:—

1. *That a Telegraph office be opened at Kathua.*

The Government hope to open a Telegraph office at Kathua before very long and as soon as funds are available.

2. *That the grant for the Medical Department be increased.*

The Government will provide Rs. 1,500 as a grant-in-aid to encourage practitioners in indigenous medicines. If the experiment is successful a further grant will be considered.

3. *That the grant for the Industries Department be increased.*

The Government will provide an extra Rs. 15,000 in the budget of this Department for the encouragement of small scale industries.

I have further to inform you that should funds become available during the course of the current year, every effort will be made to increase the grants under these two heads (Medical and Industries) as well as under the head "Education" and if it is unfortunately not possible to provide increased funds this year, the resolutions of the Assembly will be borne in mind when the next year's Budget is framed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. J. D. COLVIN,

Prime Minister.

Hon'ble Prime Minister: I wish to add to that statement that on recommendation of the Council His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur has been graciously pleased to grant the remission of customs duty on grain exported from Ranbirsinghpura which is situated on the borders of the Punjab.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

284. * **Pandit Jia Lal Kilam** (Srinagar City South : Hindu): How many of the people who were granted contracts in the Public Works Department during the last year were State-subjects and how many non-State-subjects and out of the State-subjects how many Kashmiri Pandits?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): Please refer to the reply to question No. 144.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): This question will be noted and the reply will be given in the Jammu sessions.

285. * **Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq** (Amirakadal, Srinagar City : Muslim): Does the Government know that the crops of the zamindars in Kashmir have been totally damaged by the exceptional rain scarcity this year?

(*a*) If the answer is in the affirmative does the Government intend to take proper steps to reduce the land-revenue? If not, why?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister): No. Crops have not been totally damaged by the exceptional rain scarcity of this year. The question of relief if any will be taken up when the *Girdawari* reports are received according to remission and suspension rules.

(*b*) Does not arise.

286. * **Haji Ahmad Shahdad** (Tashwan, Srinagar City: Muslim): Does the Government intend to grant remission of land-revenue to those zamindars whose lands lay uncultivated during the current year on account of the scarcity of water?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: The question is premature. The member is referred to reply to question No. 205.

287. * **Chaudhri Chattar Singh** (Jammu Wazarat: Hindu): Is the Government keeping in view the difficulties of zamindars prepared to remit in full the customs duty on the export of potatoes, horticultural produce and sugarcane and upon the seeds of potatoes, fodders and other sorts of grains imported for cultivation? If not, why?

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh ji (Finance Minister): Fodder and vegetable seeds are already exempt from payment of import duty. The desirability of otherwise of granting other exemptions suggested in the question can only be considered if the nature of alleged difficulties of zamindars to which reference is made is specified.

288. * **Mian Ahmad Yar** (Muzaffarabad: Muslim): Is it a fact that:—

(*a*) The Forest, Kuth, Game Preservation and Minor Products Departments are under the control of Divisional Forest Officers?

(*b*) The Divisional Forest Officers are empowered to act as Magistrates hearing criminal cases regarding matters relating to Kuth, Game Preservation and Minor Products?

(*c*) Is the Government prepared to act on the well known policy of keeping the administration and judiciary in separate hands?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The proposal is not practicable. The areas concerned are mountainous, difficult of access and it would be a hardship to every one concerned if these cases are not dealt with on the spot by responsible local officers.

Mian Ahmad Yar: Sir, I want to ask why Divisional Forest Officers have been invested with magisterial powers at their head-quarters where revenue and other officers are present?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N Mehta (Revenue Minister): If it is the intention of the member from Muzaffarabad that because the cases are tried in the courts of some officers whose subordinate challan these cases and therefore there is a greater likelihood of danger of conviction, I may inform him from my personal experience that the cases of acquittal have been examined by the highest Judicial authorities and that there are more acquittals there than would have been justified if the cases had been tried in regular criminal courts.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): If the question refers only to the procedure followed, you can apply to the High Court. If there are any difficulties confronting you, you can request the High Court for the removal.

289. * **Mian Ahmad Yar**: (1) Is it a fact that:—

(*a*) There are 11 posts of gazetted officers in District Muzaffarabad, *i. e.* one Wazir-i-Wazarat, one Sub-Judge, three Tehsildars, three Divisional Forest Officers, one Assistant Engineer, one Assistant Superintendent of Police and one Assistant Surgeon?

(*b*) Out of these eleven posts only two (*i. e.* Wazir-i-Wazarat and Tehsildar, Uri) are occupied by Muslims and nine by non-Muslims?

(2) If the answer to question 1 is in the affirmative is the Government prepared to give 50% posts to Muslims? If so, when?

Captain Kanwar Hira Singh (Political Secretary): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The Government are not prepared to lay down any

percentages. The attention of the member for Muzaffarabad is drawn to page 24 of the Glancy Commission Report which says:—

> "It is obviously impossible to revolutionize the State machinery all at once nor is it practicable to lay down any definite proportion or percentage for the representation of each community in the State service".

The Government have announced their policy of removing disparity in communal equalities in the services both inside and outside this House and have explained time and again that the remedying of the disparities is a matter which is bound to take time. Even when disparities are removed in State services as a whole it cannot be guaranteed that such disparities will be non-existent in any particular Wazarat or Tehsil.

290. * **Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla Vakil** (Shah Hamdan, Srinagar City : Muslim): Can the Government state how far has the proportion of Muslims in services been adjusted during the last three years in different departments in general and in the Revenue Departments in particular? How many Gazetted posts fell vacant or were created during this period? How many of them were given to Muslims?

Captain Kanwar Hira Singh (Political Secretary) : The answer to the question will be found in the six monthly statements issued by Government the last of which was published in the Government Gazette of 14th June 1934.

291. **Pandit Amar Nath Kak** (Srinagar City North : Hindu): Is it a fact that the scholars are deteriorating mentally and physically?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): There is no evidence to show that the scholars are deteriorating mentally and physically.

Pandit Amar Nath Kak : Do not the annual examination results and medical examinations show it?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : No.

292. **Pandit Amar Nath Kak**: Is it a fact that the teachers raise their voice against the curriculum of the Middle and Primary schools and no steps have so far been taken to modify it ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : It is not clear as to

which curriculum the Hon'ble member refers. No representation has however been received from teachers.

293. **Pandit Amar Nath Kak** : Is it a fact that vocational and practical bias is ignored in this curriculum?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : So long as our schools and colleges are affiliated to the Punjab University, it is difficult for us to introduce a course which is different from that followed in the Punjab.

294. **Pandit Amar Nath Kak** : Is it a fact that new extrants to the Education Department are given higher pays than those who are already serving the department even though possessing equal qualifications.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : The present policy is to recruit graduates on at least Rs. 44. Those graduates who were recruited on lower pay earlier are being promoted as occasion arises.

295. **Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg** (Anantnag: Muslim): Can the Hon'ble Revenue Minister show the income and expenditure figures of the Chowkidar Fund of the Kashmir Province for the year 1989-90?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister): Income Rs. 82,653. Expenditure Rs. 82,900.

296. **Khwaja Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din** (Badgam: Muslim) : What is the annual amount of Patwar Cess which is realised along with the land-revenue? What is annual saving after paying off the salaries of the Patwaris and in what manner the saving is utilised?

(The above question was withdrawn by the member)

297. **Col. Abdul Rahman Khan** (Udhampur: Muslim) : Will the Government please state whether in view of the fact that owing to the want of a bridge over the Tawi at village Janganun, Tehsil Udhampur, the passengers have not only to undergo extreme hardship but also lose their lives sometimes? Is any scheme of erecting a bridge over the Tawi under contemplation? When will it materialize, if any?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister) : The construction of a bridge over the Tawi at Janganun is under consideration and will be taken when funds are available.

298. **Col. Abdul Rahman Khan**: Rule 7 of *Ailan* No. 17 confers proprietary rights upon the zamindars in respect of the *Nautor* lands reclaimed before Kharif 1982. Will the Government extend this Royal boon also to the Khalsa lands which have been reclaimed by the zamindars since Kharif 1982?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister): No. Attention of the member is drawn to Rule 11 of *Ailan* No. 17 which provides that all future *Nautor* from Khalsa waste after the *Sham-i-lat* has been defined is to be dealt with under State Waste Land Rules.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): It seems that you have not studied the Rules.

Col. Abdul Rahman Khan (Udhampur : Muslim): Sir, I have stated as I studied them. I will now again study them. (Much laughter).

299. **Col. Abdul Rahman Khan**: Will the Government please state the amount of annual grant extended to Akbar Islamia High School last year and the increment made therein the next year?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): The total grant sanctioned for Akbar Islamia High School, Jammu, during 1989-90 was Rs. 5,093. The same amount was sanctioned during 1990-91. No increase is given to any aided school owing to financial stringency.

300. **Col. Abdul Rahman Khan** : What was the amount of grant-in-aid given to Islamia High Schools of Bhadarwah and Kishtwar last year and what increment in it was sanctioned for the next year?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): There are no Islamia High Schools at Bhadarwah and Kishtwar.

Col. Abdul Rahman Khan: Sir, I have not got the answer to my question. I am talking of chalk and he of cheese. My question referred to schools generally, he mistook it for Islamia High School. (Much laughter).

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : The question we have received refers to Islamia High Schools of Kishtwar and Bhadarwah.

Col. Abdul Rahman Khan : Sir, it is incorrect.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): It is our mistake which is regretted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: We will be able to answer it later on in the Jammu sessions.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): All the members laugh at your questions. Why do not they laugh at those of any other member.

Col. Abdul Rahman Khan: Sir, they try to upset me. (Much laughter).

301. **Khwaja Ali Mohammad** (Fatehkadal, Tenkipura, Srinagar City: Muslim): Is it true that during the current year the Leper Hospital Srinagar refused to admit a leper patient sent by the Anantnag Police alleging that there was no accommcdation and the patient afterwards died in the town?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): On enquiry I find that there was no such case but I may mentic n for information of the Assembly that the accommodatic n in the Leper Asylum is very restricted.

Questions 302 to 307 not put by Mr. Phuntchhok Tuniot (absent).

308. **Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu** (Kashmir: Hindu): (*i*) Is it a fact that the Agriculture Department exist in the State from good many years?

(*ii*) What has the Department done so far for the agriculturists?

(*iii*) Is it a fact that the agriculturists are even now following their time old methods in cultivation of land?

(*iv*) Has the Department adopted any means to popularise the present day scientific methods relating to tillage, manure etc.?

(*v*) If the answer to question No. IV is in the negative, what are the steps that the Government intends to take in this respect?

Th Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister): (*i*) **Yes.**

(*ii*) An average year's work is as under:—

(1) Agricultural seeds supplied for sowing in over 2,900 acres.

(2) Vegetable seeds supplied for Rs. 875 weight 4·25 maunds.

(3) Grafted fruit plants supplied to *bona fide* zamindars 1·5 lacs.

(4) Fruit plants sprayed 2·5 lacs.

(5) Nursery plants sprayed 4 lacs.

(6) Introduction of manures by demonstration in zamindars' fields.

(7) Deputing of peripatetic parties for demonstration of grafting, pruning and planting of fruit trees.

(8) Lectures illustrated by picture shows, magic lantern slides, moving picture and cinematographic films showing improved methods of cultivation, use of manures and their preservation etc.

(9) Free supply of skilled and technical labour and machinery for spraying of private orchards.

(10) Holding of competitive exhibitions and awarding of prizes and certificates to the best exhibits.

(11) Floral improvements and supply of flower seeds.

(12) All experimental work with original and imported agricultural and vegetable seeds prior to their popularisation.

(13) Free distribution of printed literature on agriculture and horticulture, its improvements, etc., eight pamphlets issued so far.

(14) Research work in Entomology.

(*iii*) Yes, because in view of peculiar agricultural economy it is scarcely possible to improve these methods.

(*iv*) Labour saving machinery has been employed here and there where the farms are large and labour is not available. But

in the valley generally with abundance of labour available it will be suicidal to replace human labour by machinery.

(r) Does not arise.

On this occasion I take the opportunity of saying that so far the cultivation of Shali is concerned (I am not making courageous statement) the methods of the Kashmiri peasants are incapable of being improved and similar is the case with cultivation of Shali in Mirpur.

Major Atta Mohammad (Reasi : Muslim): Have such facilities been extended to Reasi and Rampur Rajouri also?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: I am glad to inform the member that if any such suggestion is received it will be duly considered.

309. **Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu:** (*i*) Is it a fact that the Revenue Department prepared an estimate for irrigating land from Panjinara to Shadipur and a gate was proposed at Panjinara on the river Jhelum?

(*ii*) Is it not a fact that such a project would have irrigated hundreds of acres of land and both the Government and the people of that place would have been profited?

(*iii*) Why was the scheme dropped?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): No separate project for irrigating land from Panjinara to Shadipur was prepared nor was any Ghat at Panjinara on the Jhelum proposed by the Public Works Department.

Rai Bahadur Major General Thakur Janak Singh (State Councillor): He said whether the Revenue Department prepared any such estimate or not?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Irrigation Department is under the Home Minister.

Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu: How is it that in my question I have mentioned Revenue Department while in the answer the Public Works Department is stated?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta (Revenue Minister): In every Irrigation matter the Home Minister is concerned.

310. **Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu** : (*i*) Will the Government

supply a statement showing the number of such primary schools in the State where there is no provision for the teaching of Hindi? What is the percentage of Hindu students in such schools?

(*ii*) Will the Government take steps to provide for the teaching of Hindi in those schools where Hindu students constitute a good percentage?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): (*i*) Provision for teaching Hindi has been made in the primary schools where such a necessity existed.

Arrangements for teaching Hindi in a school are made not on the basis of population of Hindu boys in that school but when a demand from a substantial number of students exists.

Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu: Does the same restriction apply to the case of teaching Urdu as well?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: Not at all.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): If you are not satisfied with the answer you can make further inquiry through a separate question.

311. **Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu**: (*a*) Is it a fact that about four years back the Director of Education had interviewed and made a selection of candidates for enlistment in the Education Department?

(*b*) If so, what was the number of such accepted candidates?

(*c*) What is the number of teachers appointed candidates not yet employed? If so, why?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): (*a*) Yes, but this old list of interviewed candidates has been cancelled as now all vacancies are advertised in accordance with the commands of His Highness on the Glancy Commission Report and selection is made from amongst the applicants.

(*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) Do not arise.

(*d*) Does not arise.

312. **Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu**: (*a*) Is it true that the Medical Department is spending more money on the salaries of its employees than on medicines, especially in the Mufassils?

(*b*) Do the Government know that as a result of this the public do not get a proper treatment for want of medicine?

(*c*) How will Government remove this drawback if it exists?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The answer is in the negative.

(*c*) Does not arise.

313. **Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu:** (*a*) Is Government aware that there is a Female Mission Hospital and Dispensary at Baramulla?

(*b*) Do Government know that this institution is satisfying a great need of the public and there is Government institution of the type existing in the district?

(*c*) Does this institution receive any grant?

(*d*) What is the amount of such grant?

(*e*) Has Government any scheme of enhancing its grant under contemplation? If not, why not?

(*f*) Are there any rules under which such grants are made?

(*g*) If not, how are such grants determined?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Home Minister): (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*d*) Rs. 500.

(*e*) The answer is in the negative owing to financial stringency.

(*f*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*g*) This does not arise.

Pandit Gobind Ram Kabu: The answer to part (*d*) contains the word "*Atiya*" (gift). Is this amount awarded annually or not?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: It is not my mistake. The translation is wrong. This sum is awarded annually.

314. **Lala Amar Nath Kohli:** (*a*) Will the Hon'ble Home Minister please inform whether it is a fact that the amount of scholarships for depressed classes has been reduced from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 6,000 a year?

(*b*) If the answer to the above question be in the affirmative, what were the reasons for this reduction?

(*c*) Is it a fact that different amounts of this grant have been separately allotted for High, Secondary and Primary education?

(*d*) If the answer to (*c*) be in the affirmative, information may please be given on what basis these allotments were made?

(*e*) Is it a fact that very few depressed class students receive higher or secondary education and that majority of them receive primary education only?

(*f*) If the answer to (*e*) be in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to inform how much amount allotted for secondary and higher education has lapsed?

(*g*) Is it a fact that many deserving boys of this class were deprived of this encouragement in getting the primary education, because of the separate allotment?

(*h*) Is it a fact that the amounts available for the secondary scholarships were not distributed to deserving boys attending primary schools?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: (*a*) Yes, from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 6,400.

(*b*) The reduction is due to 20% general cut recommended by the Retrenchment Committee.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) According to the number of students in various departments.

(*e*) Yes, and the distribution was made according as detailed below:—

	Colleges.		Rs.
For Degree Class	..	2 × 9 × 12 =	216
For Inter Classes	..	2 × 6 × 12 =	144
	Schools.		
For High Classes	..	50 × 3 × 12 =	1,800
For Middle Classes	..	75 × 2 × 12 =	1,800
For Primary Classes	..	136 × 1 × 12 =	1,632
	Total	..	5,592 say
			Rs. 5,600
For Girls Schools		.. „	800
	Total	..	Rs. 6,400

(*f*) The information is not available and will be supplied to the member later.

(*g*) No. Scholarship cannot be given to every student.

(*h*) Scholarships for one class cannot be utilised for another class.

Lala Amar Nath Kohli : In case the scholarship meant for one class lapses, can it be transferred to the other class or not?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The practice is that it is not transferred.

Mr. Jagat Ram Aryan : Is the allotment of scholarships made by communities?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : Yes, for each community.

Mr. Jagat Ram Aryan : The Hon'ble Home Minister has stated in reply to part (*d*) that the allotment is made on the basis of the number. Will the Hon'ble Home Minister please state how many students there are in the Degree Classes who belong to our (Harijan) community and how many scholarships have been set apart for them?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : There are two scholarships for the Degree Classes. Regarding the number of students I have no knowledge at present. The information will be supplied later on.

315. **Lala Amar Nath Kohli** : (*a*) Will the Hon'ble Home Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the pay of teachers in secondary schools has not been revised since Samvat 1964, while the pay of teaching staff of High and Primary schools has been revised more than once during the period and raised considerably?

(*b*) If the answer to question (*a*) be in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the reasons why this section of teaching staff has thus been excluded?

(*c*) Is it a fact that 10 per cent. cut in the salary has been applied even to these teachers?

(*d*) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to inform if the Government is prepared to consider measures to compensate them for this unequal treatment?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : (*a*) Yes, the salary of the professorial staff and the low grade teachers was revised only once.

(*b*) The question is under consideration.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The question does not arise in view of the reply to (*b*).

316. **Mr. Jagat Ram Aryan** : Will the Government be pleased to intimate whether it is a fact that the depressed classes are ignored in State contracts? If not, will the Government be pleased to put on the table a list of all the Harijan contractors who have been regularly given contracts for the last five years?

The Hon'be Mr. Wajahat Hussain : These contracts are not given on communal basis but to the lowest tenderers. As regards the number of Harijan State contractors who have been given contracts during last five years, the information is being called for from the Divisional Engineers.

Mr. Jagat Ram Aryan : Is it a fact that all the Divisional Engineers have recommended the grant of small contracts to the Harijans?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain : I have not come across such a recommendation.

Sir, I have now got with me the answer to question No. 284, the first question on today's list. May I read it out now?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Yes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: The total number of contractors during the last year was 472, and out of this number 431 were State-subjects. In Kashmir Division out of 92 contractors 32 were Kashmiri Pandits.

Mr. Jagat Ram Aryan: Is it a fact that under Government orders State-subject contractors are allowed a concession of five per cent. in the grant of contracts?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: Yes, certainly that is done.

TOWN AREA REGULATION.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Now the discussion on the Town Area Regulation will be resumed today. Any member desiring to put a question or move a resolution can do so. The amendment that has been proposed in it is that clause (9) be added to section 15, which runs as follows :—

"Registration of trade and traders and licence fees."

Mian Ahmad Yar: Sir, according to the provisions of rule 48 of the Rules of Business there is no bar to the consideration of a Bill from the Council like that of any other Bill.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): As the Bill is from the Council it is not to be considered as a Bill from any member and this Bill has been introduced under the provisions of section 38 of the Regulation.

The Council will be informed that the Bill was laid before the Assembly under section 38 and no new question or resolution was moved. The information will be conveyed to the Hon'ble Prime Minister through the Secretary.

BILL FOR SUPPRESSION OF BROTHELS AND TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): A Select Committee was appointed for this Bill whose report will now be presented by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin (Prime Minister): Sir, we the undersigned of the Select Committee, to which the Bill to make provision for the suppression of brothels and traffic in women and girls and for other purposes of like nature was referred, have considered the provisions of the Bill, and have now the honour to submit our report.

The Bill was introduced at a meeting of the State Assembly held on 19th October 1934 when the motion was put and agreed to that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of:—

1. Captain Kanwar Hira Singh;
2. Sheikh Abdul Hamid;
3. Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey;
4. Mian Ahmad Yar;
5. Pandit Jia Lal Kilam;
6. Wazir Ganga Ram; and
7. The mover (Hon'ble the Prime Minister).

We have considered the measure and found that the proposed Bill for the suppression of brothels and illicit traffic in women and girls should be approved with the following amendments:—

(1) *In the preamble*, substitute the word "enacted" for the word "commanded".

(2) *In section 4*, clause (*a*) will be clause (*b*), and (*b*) will be (*a*). Proviso forming part of clause (*a*) shall form part of clause (*b*).

The following shall be added as clause (*c*):—

(*c*) "Girl" means a female below the age of 18 years.

(3) *In section 5* (*b*), add the word "owner" before the word "tenant" and after the words "being the".

(4) Section 7(1) shall be enacted as below:—

Any person who procures or attempts to procure any woman or girl with or without her consent for the purpose of prostitution, or who induces a woman or girl to go from any place with the intent that she may, for the purpose of prostitution become the inmate of or frequent a brothel, shall be punished if the person induced is a woman with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both; and if the person induced is a girl with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 10 years or fine which may extend to

Rs. 1,000 or both ; and if the accused is a male person he shall also be liable to whipping.

(5) *In section 12, sub-section (1),* the following words " The District Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf, may on his own motion or on the complaint of a Municipal or Town Area Committee, through its authorised representative, or of three or more inhabitants of the locality that any place is being used" shall be substituted for words " if the District Magistrate or Senior Superintendent of Police received information that any place is being used."

Substitute the words " Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf " for the words " Senior Superintendent of Police ", wherever found in section 12.

In section 12, sub-section (4), add the following before the words " be final " and after the words " shall subject to the right of an appeal to the High Court ". Delete the words beginning with " And " and ending with " Court ".

(6) *In section 16,* add the following words:—

" generally for the carrying out of the purpose of this Regulation", between the word " Rules " and " for ".

The Bill was published in the Government Gazette of the 26th Assuj 1991.

The alterations and amendments proposed do not in our opinion so alter the Bill as to require republication.

1. (Sd.) E. J. D. Colvin,
Prime Minister.

2. (Sd.) Hira Singh.
3. (Sd.) Abdul Hamid.
4. (Sd.) Ram Chand Dobey.
*5. (Sd.) Ahmad Yar.
6. (Sd.) Jia Lal Kilam.
7. (Sd.) Ganga Ram.

* Having a right of putting a very slight note of dissent in the Assembly (with regard to the name of the measure).

(Sd.) Ahmad Yar.
(Sd.) Ram Chand Dobey.
(Sd.) Jia Lal Kilam.
(Sd.) Ganga Ram.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The Hon'ble Prime Minister will now move under rule 61(*a*) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin (Prime Minister): Sir, I rise to make a motion that the Bill for Suppression of Brothels and Traffic in Women be taken into consideration. I do not propose to speak at his stage.

Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey: I second it.

Mian Ahmad Yar: I also support it, although I have appended a note of dissent with regard to the name of this measure.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin: Sir, may I suggest that the consideration of this Bill should not be delayed. It may be passed as a Regulation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: Sir, under section 13 of the Regulation No. I of 1991 the Assembly can make Regulations.

Rai Bahadur Major General Thakur Janak Singh: May I know what is the intention of the Committee in fixing the age in this Regulation at 18 when the age of marriage is 14 years.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin: That is the age of consent.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla: Those members who do not know English are silent and cannot give any opinion.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg: We have not been able to follow the additions and alterations suggested by the Select Committee. It would have been better if copies of the report had been placed on our tables.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin: I hope the Assembly will pass this very necessary and urgent measure.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg: That is not the point. We must first know what the contents of the report are. We have not studied the report yet.

Khwaja Abdul Rahim Bande: The matter is being talked over in English. Those of us who do not know English cannot therefore give any opinion.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): You can make an application for it being printed. Is there any objection if its translation is supplied to you after an hour? You can consider over it during the lunch time and it will again be taken up after lunch.

Rai Bahadur Major General Thakur Janak Singh: This is a rare opportunity of passing such a Bill in the first session. The Select Committee has on it one member from each group and the remaining members of the group can satisfy themselves by consulting their member during recess hour. Each member will explain the purport of this report to his group.

Mian Ahmad Yar: The members that were taken on the Select Committee were taken in their individual capacity.

Khwaja Abdul Rahim Bande: The leader of the group has not consulted us.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The Bill has already been translated and a copy of it has been supplied to every member. The amendments will be translated by 2 P. M. when a copy of it will be laid on the table of each member. It has, therefore, been decided that the report of the Select Committee will be translated and made available to the House at 2 P. M. In the meantime you can consult this report in the office. This Bill stands postponed till 2 P. M.

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT REGULATION.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The Hon'ble Revenue Minister will move for leave to introduce the Village Panchayat Regulation.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: Sir, I rise to make a motion that this Bill, Jammu and Kashmir Village Panchayat Regulation, which has already been published may be now referred to a Select Committee consisting of

(1) Ch. Chattar Singh;
(2) Raja Murrawat Khan;
(3) Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg;
(2) Pandit Lok Nath Sharma;
(5) Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla;
(6) Pandit Amar Nath Kak; and
(7) Myself,

with the direction that they should make a report before the next sessions in Jammu.

High Court about four years ago and since then, I can say without fear of contradiction, not only has he maintained but increased the prestige of our High Court. Apart from all that, he has performed many onerous duties and was one of the leading members of the Franchise Committee and has since then not relaxed his labours. It may not seem a very great thing to sit in a chair for three to four hours, but the strain that is caused by constantly remaining on the alert and by having to give any moment a dicision or a ruling on any point which may be raised, I can assure is a very great thing indeed. I am sure that you will all agree with me that our President has discharged his difficult and onerous duties with fairness, impartiality, courtesy and last but not least, good humour. I do not think it is necessary to say much more. We are a young House and our traditions are in the future and I feel perfectly confident, and I may assure you all, that the prestige and traditions of this House are absolutely safe in the hands of Sir Barjor Dalal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: Sir, the translation of the resolution that has been moved by the Hon'ble Prime Minister will be read out to you, otherwise Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla might repeat his usual complaint. I, and my friend, the Hon'ble Revenue Minister, are fully aware of the facts mentioned by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal has been in the service of the U. P. Government. We are much younger to him and we take pride in the fact that we are so. It has been our good fortune to acquire valuable experience under his patronage, which has not fallen to the lot of others. To officers, as also to us his name was a terror and it is a matter of thankfulness that none of my judgments went up in appeal to him. After passing his I. C. S. examination he worked in very high and responsible positions, and by the grace of the Almighty he built a reputation which is well known to all of you. He worked as Judicial Commissioner in Lucknow and was the first Indian to receive this honour (Cheers). Then, on his elevation to the High Court, he was the first Indian to be entrusted with the charge of the English Branch. The high esteem and respect that we cherish for him cannot be adequately expressed. After having served with distinction on high posts he came to Kashmir. I can assert with pride that this High Court had never enjoyed the prestige which it has acquired under him. I believe that no other High Court of an Indian State enjoys the same prestige as the Kashmir High Court. (Hear, Hear). Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla and Munshi Asadullah might be well aware of the fact that the cases pending for years have been decided in the course of months.

Pandit Amar Nath Kak: Not to say of months, even in days.

Rai Bahadur Major General Thakur Janak Singh : Possibly within minutes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wajahat Hussain: It is my experience that he can decide the most complicated and thorny cases within minutes. Next, he was appointed the President of the Franchise Committee by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur. I can confidently say that the report produced by him remains unequalled not only in British India but in England as well. The most remarkable thing about him, which shall always live in our memory, is his humour and laughter. People outside this hall have also known how jolly he is. The result has been that the first session has concluded in an excellent manner. It is matter of gratification that such a spirit has prevailed throughout the session of this first Assembly as had never been anticipated. On one occasion I became highly excited and it was he who made the situation smooth. .In this manner he has been able to successfully settle up every matter and given no cause of complaint to anybody. I found that the members of the House with whom I had a difference of opinion, were, through his intervention, reconciled.

Mian Ahmad Yar: Sir, I rise to second, on behalf of the Conference party of this Assembly and myself, a delightfully important resolution moved by Hon'ble Amataya Pradhan. To a great extent it is due to our respectable President that this our first experiment of the Parliamentary Business has proved singularly and outstandingly successful. We wished that our veteran champion of the present day administration were entrusted with the Presidential duties only and saved of the burden of the duties of the Judicial Minister, Council Member, Chief Justice and what not. Really it is a wonder that he in spite of all that achieves significant victory everywhere which I believe is due to the versatile genius and buyoant zeel and enthusiasm he still possesses.

He is a magician of magicians indeed that he reconciles the most irreconcilable extremes, with his magic wand of experience, sagacity and tactfulness. Is not it a magic that he in spite of his slaughtering, I mean guillotining, our most important resolution demanding the political prisoners' release, remains as popular as ever.

With these words I second and strongly support the lovable resolution.

We, moreover, thank the Chair for the humour and harmony kept alive throughout the session.

Pandit Ram Chandra Dobey: I further support this resolution and hope that the Hon'ble President will continue to guide us in future in the same manner in which he has guided us during this session. It is a matter of great pleasure that this session has ended peacefully without any unpleasantness among the members. The credit of all this goes to the Hon'ble President who tactfully controlled and conducted the affairs of the House, and gave no cause for the growth of mutual ill-will. He also guided us in learning the Parliamentary procedure. Once it was pointed out in certain quarters that some of the people were at a loss to understand the expediency of the appointment of an official President by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur. I would request the members that they may coolly consider it and decide for themselves as to which of us can so successfully discharge the duties of the President of the Assembly as has been done by the Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal. There are very few of us here who have had a chance to watch the proceedings of the British Indian Assembly or any other Provincial Council regularly or who has participated therein. I, however, believe that after receiving training under the Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal for some time we can also aspire to occupy the Presidential Chair one day. We should also be grateful to our noble Ruler who has appointed as President the Chief Justice of the High Court, who has often witnessed the proceedings not only of the Indian Assembly but even of the British Parliament with his own eyes.

Pandit Jia Lal Kilam: Sir, it has given me great pleasure to have been called to support this resolution of thanks to the Hon'ble President. It was, Sir, in the year 1926 that I went to Delhi and I had an occasion to go to the Central Legislative Assembly. That Assembly was then presided over by President Patel, whose name we all esteem. The Swaraj Party was in those days in great power and prominence and it was in those days led by great stalwarts like Pandit Moti Lal Nehru and Sir Krishna Ayar. On the independent benches there was Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, great parliamentary debaters. The impression that was caused in my mind then and which has been strengthened since then was that the President of an Assembly whose members are such parliamentary stalwarts as I have just mentioned has an easy task when compared to the President of an Assembly which has been inaugurated in a country where the people have not begun to think in terms of political conscience. Judging from this standard I submit that a President can succeed in such circumstances only if he brings his extraordinary powers of intellect to bear upon the various and diverse problems that may arise during the course of the debates. Judging from this standard I think that nobody can gainsay the fact that the Presidentship of Sir

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The motion for amendment of this Regulation is withdrawn with the permission of the House.

VILLAGE SANITATION REGULATION.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) : The Hon'ble Revenue Minister will move an amendment to this Regulation that in section 3 the word "Government" be replaced by the words "Revenue Minister".

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: Sir, I rise to make a motion that an amendment be made in section 3 of the Village Sanitation Regulation No. 5 of 1990 that in place of the word "Government" the words "Revenue Minister" may be read. I may explain in vernacular so that it may be easily followed by all members.

Mian Ahmad Yar: May I ask under whose control the Village Sanitation Department is?

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: Under the Revenue Department.

The object of this amendment is to authorise the Revenue Minister to issue directions promptly on the outbreak of plague, cholera or any other calamity or in case of deficiency of water-supply in any village. Now as the law stands the sanction of the Government must be obtained under section 3 which causes delay. In order that immediate arrangements be made in a village this delay should be avoided. I therefore beg to move this amendment that in place of the word "Government" in this section the words "Revenue Minister" be read. Thus it is hoped to expedite the arrangements required in this respect and that the purpose of this Regulation would then be better served. Accordingly I beg to move this amendment.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Motion moved:

> "That the Bill be taken into consideration at once under rule 53 (*a*)".

Those in favour of it should say "Aye" and those against it should say "No".

The "Ayes" have it. The motion is accepted.

The Hon'ble Revenue Minister will now move that the Bill be passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mehta: Sir, I rise to make a motion that the amendment in section 3 of Regulation No. 5 of 1990 substituting the words "Revenue Minister" for the word "Government" may now be passed.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Those in favour of it should say "Aye" and those against should say "No".

The motion for amendment is carried.

We shall now re-assemble at 2 P. M. and this session will close thereafter. No business willl be transacted tomorrow.

Pandit Amar Nath Kak: When will the resolution that is to be moved tomorrow taken up?

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): That will be taken up today.

Mian Ahmad Yar: Sir, the resolutions which were left over on the 20th and 31st October may be taken up tomorrow.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): No, that cannot be done. I am awefully sorry.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled at Two of the Clock after Lunch, Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.) in the chair.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): A copy of Urdu translation of the report of the Select Committee, to which the Bill for Suppression of Brothels and Traffic in Women was referred, has been supplied to every member.

Mian Ahmad Yar: After perusing section 13 of Regulation No. I of 1991 I withdraw my note of dissent.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Has any member any objection to offer?

Major Atta Mohammad: The punishments prescribed are too severe,

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): The law will prove effective only when severe sentences are prescribed.

The motion to take the Bill into consideration at once has been carried.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister will now move that the Bill be passed.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin: Sir, I rise to make a motion that the Bill for Suppression of Brothels and Traffic in Women be passed.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Those who are in favour of the motion will please say "Aye" and those who are against it will say "No".

The "Aye" have it. The Regulation is passed.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin: I thank the House.

Mian Ahmad Yar: On behalf of the Conference Party, of which I am Leader, and which represents the Musalmans of Jammu and Kashmir, I tender grateful thanks to the Hon'ble Prime Minister and to every member of this House for having passed a Regulation of public utility in this first session.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Members of the Assembly, the letter that was received from the Hon'ble Prime Minister was read to you in English. For your information, however, I think I should read out its translation in Urdu.

(Read the Urdu translation of the letter).

The Hon'ble Prime Minister will now move his Resolution of thanks to the Chair.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin: Hon'ble President and the members of the Assembly, it is at once my duty and pleasure to rise to move a vote of thanks to the Chair for the able and peaceful conduct of the business of this House. Since I had the privilege of sitting in this House I have heard such eloquent speeches which I did not expect. I really stand amazed at the eloquence which I have heard. Such as I may be able I wish to draw your attention to certain points. We all know that Sir Barjor Dalal has had a long and very distinguished career on the Bench of a High Court in British India. It was our good fortune to have been able to secure his services as Chief Justice of the Jammu and Kashmir

granted. When all these things are there, we can be justly proud that Your Honour has acted as a constitutional President, as a humurous President, a good President and everything that can go to make a unique President. With these words, Sir, I support this resolution.

Sardar Budh Singh: I believe that there is not a single person amongst us here who does not heartily and strongly support the resolution before the House. I am perhaps the first person to make acquaintance with some of the members for the first time and especially it is my good fortune to meet the Hon'ble President and the Hon'ble Ministers for the first time in this House. Whatever I have witnessed in this House is a novel experiment of my life. Whenever an important reform is taken up one has to employ all the qualities of discipline, patience, prestige and good will. I have seen that the Hon'ble President conducted the proceedings with due regard to the feelings of every member. In the beginning when I came to this place with many things to say on behalf of the poor people who for years long and especially in these days were anxiously looking up to the Assembly for improvement of their lot, I found the Chair occupied by the Hon'ble Judicial Minister who is also the Chief Justice and the highest law officer. The fact that the legislative authority of the State was also the President of the Assembly greatly upset me in the first instance, but it gave me great pleasure to find later on that he conducted the business in a very nice, broadminded, tactful, dignified, courageous, loveable and praiseworthy manner. It was only his job to discharge these duties so successfully. I often used to ventilate the grievances of the people publicly but I do not exaggerate in stating the fact that I have never had so much freedom of speech elsewhere as has been allowed to us by the Hon'ble President for which I thank him heartily. The voice of the poor subjects which is deserving of justice has been listened to in this House patiently for which I am grateful. I support this laudable resolution and at the same time my heart is surcharged with sincere feelings of gratitude for the Hon'ble Ministers who have very sympathetically and sweetly listened to us. They have asked us to trust them and I believe that they will sympathetically listen to our requests and will consider them. They are not only responsible officers but they are also endowed with angelic qualities. It is a matter of great pleasure that no communal question has arisen in this Assembly and it is hoped that such occasions will not arise in future even.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla: Like the fragrant rose our President is endowed with all the fine qualities of head and heart.

If rose has fragrance our President has by his charming speeches contributed to our mental delight. Now that the esteemed members of the House have spoken on the subject and the time at our disposal is also to be considered, I would therefore submit without any flattery that it is a matter of deepest gratitude to the Almighty who has given us such a President and I will pray that he may for long continue to occupy the Chair.

Col. Abdul Rahman Khan: I am grateful to the Hon'ble President and the Hon'ble Ministers who have sacrificed their precious time in listening to us and have thus encouraged us. I belong to a distant place which is 200 miles away from here. There I was told by the people whose cases were in the High Court that the Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal decides their cases with perfect justice and considers their requests. I also believed the same. I have been thinking over it for the last three or four days. Just as has been remarked by the Hon'ble Revenue Minister that I was sleeping all along, but in fact it was not so, rather I was observing as to which way the wind was blowing. I came to know after two or three days that he is dispensing justice just like "Nowsherwan" the "Just". It is a fact that we have nothing written with us, and we do hope that whatever we have said here will surely receive due consideration at the hands of the Hon'ble Ministers. Through God's grace everything will come to a successful end. There is no doubt that some of the members were inclined to ask communal question but the Hon'ble President settled up the matter quite smoothly. He handled the situation so tactfully that nobody had the least suspicion. It is an admitted fact that certain members had observed that whenever they used to be in the retiring room complaints were heard that they have not been able to bring certain things under discussion but that was due to our own fault. According to the Hindus whoever does a good deed is reborn as human being. It follows therefore that if any thing has been left out undiscussed during this session let us pray that the same be revived in the next session when our hopes we cherish will be nicely fulfilled. It is the duty of every one of us whether Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or any other to cherish full sympathy with our country and its people and to heartily co-operate with the Ruler. We are fully confident that the expectations with which we have come to this Assembly will be realised and the grievances of the people will thereby be redressed. The people of our State are very poor and they expect considerable help from the Government. The Illaqa to which I belong is inhabited by people, who are very simple and illiterate, but perfectly loyal to their noble Ruler. I am pleased that I shall return carrying with me every good news and consolation for my constituents, and I shall have no hesitation in

assuring that their grievances are going to be redressed very soon. In the end I express my gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur, to the Hon'ble President, and to the Hon'ble Ministers on my own behalf as well as on behalf of those whom I represent here.

Mr. Jagat Ram Aryan: Sir, today my joy knows no bounds as I have to support the resolution of thanks to the Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal who is the very embodiment of justice. Sir, it is for the second time that I appear before you, the first occasion was when you were the President of the Franchise Committee, at a time when the whole of the Hindu community was hostile to me and had also succeeded in setting up opposition from my own community, when protests were being raised against me both from Press and platform. When the Glancy Report was silent about the rights of our community, Your Honour very sympathetically listened to my request and decided the matter in a manner which left no room for any complaint by the Hindu community. I pray to God on behalf of my backward community that this Assembly may for long prosper under Your Honour's able guidance so that the community which has remained depressed for long may be allowed an opportunity to bring its grievances to light and may progress shoulder to shoulder with other advanced communities.

Khan Bahadur Thakur Aga Syed Hussain: Gentlemen, I have the honour to second the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Truly we must be thankful to His Highness for giving us a President with vast knowledge, ripe experience and broad judicial mind in the person of Sir Barjor Dalal, through whose able guidance and cheerful regulation of business we have brought our first exercise to a successful end, and been able to go through a large amount of business in a comparatively short space of time. We must be thankful to the Hon'ble Prime Minister and his colleagues who have taken great pains and interest in the deliberations. From the hopeful beginning that has been made, we can look forward with greater confidence to be able to serve our Ruler and country better and better.

We are justly proud of belonging to so famous a State and so advanced and indigenous a Prince. Being himself the son of the soil, His Highness' feelings, inclinations and interests coincide with our own.

Gentlemen, you know as well as I that though there are some among us who are sufficiently and a few even highly educated, but as a people we are still backward. In spite of our backwardness

His Highness has adopted a forward policy which we should most heartily wish every success.

Kashmir is on one and Jammu on the other side of one and the same Pir Panchal mountain and the intervening barriers have been removed and both Provinces united by the Royal Road, so that we can now go from one Capital to the other in a few hours. This is one of the recent achievements of our State, but we the people of the State have a part to play and a duty to do which is to similarly unite our hearts and hands to live as one happy family in love and peace.

Mr. President (The Hon'ble Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt.): Members of the Assembly, first of all I must apologise for not using the Urdu language in acknowledging the vote of thanks. I was so absorbed in work that I have had not the opportunity except to collect my thoughts. There was no time to put those thoughts in words in such a way that I could produce them before you in Urdu in a presentable manner. I thank you all most sincerely. After hearing the encomiums that have been passed upon me, I seem to feel that possibly you have mistaken me for the ideal which you raised in your minds as to who should be a fit person to occupy this Chair. It was the proudest moment of my life when I first presided in this Assembly on the 18th of October; and it has not been a short life. Two days ago I completed forty years since I signed the Covenant. In the days when I signed the Covenant, a Covenant of the Civil Service, an Indian was considered a very rare phenomena. We were thought to be the sons-in-law of the State. We were thought to have so many privileges. I was the first Indian in the United Provinces to enter the Covenanted Civil Service of that Province. When as an Assistant Collector I rode out on Municipal inspection fathers used to drag out their children out to look at me. Subsequently in small stations when I chose to walk the whole traffic was held up. I was only 23 or 25 years of age at the time but even then the pride I felt was not equal to the pride which I felt when my august Master put me in this Chair to preside over this Assembly. (Cheers). No doubt, as Mr. Dobey has mentioned it, I was not chosen by you, but still I hope I may take to myself the pride that in this Chair I have behaved in a way and have interpreted the rules with which I was bound in such a way as not to make it appear that I was siding with any one party or the other. I thank you, gentlemen, every one of you, for the help which you have given to keep up the dignity of this Chair. I can assure you, not only now but ever that the dignity of the Chair will always be your dignity. Then we have heard debates without rancour, a high level of eloquence has been maintained and continuous good humour, the

example so nobly set by my friend the Colonel opposite. In all my official duties I had the good fortune of being helped by the officials in a way of which the merit went to me. When I came to this State I had the same good fortune. In this office every one from the Secretary downwards has worked hard and with a will. I believe that the reporting has been ably done under the efficient control of Pandit Shyam Lal. The Secretary has large knowledge of the duties of his office and has been always easily accessible. The Assistant Secretary, a new man, has made an excellent start and has given promise of proving a first class servant of the State. To them and my every helpful Registrar of the High Court, whose help to me has been based upon a sort of personal affection in every walk of work which I have undertaken in this State, I express my deepest gratitude. I also desire to thank Pandit Jagan Nath Sharma, Superintendent of the Press, for the excellent work which he has done throughout the sittings of the Assembly and even before. I wish you all a happy and prosperous time and an outlook in the country less dismal than has been expressed in this Assembly. Cottage industries must be pushed no doubt, medical and industrial help is slight; communications are deficient; still gentlemen if you look at things with less dark coloured glasses possibly you will see that the aspect of things is less dismal than what you have thought. Time after time sitting on this Chair when I have heard the woes of the State, I have felt and remembered what Sir Toby, a good liver, said to Malvolio. "Do thou think because thou art virtuous there shall be no more cakes and ale in the world." Cakes and ale there always will be in the world.

خوانده که جبرش برآید ز دست به از صائم الدهر دنیا پرست

(He who is good and bountiful is far better than a worldly dogmatist.)

Gentlemen, you must always take a wide view of things, have a large perspective, always think that the other people who to you may seem to be working in conflict with your ideas are also dismayed and have their own good ideas on the subject. A interested friend of mine has described the Prime Minister as an learned angel. If you will permit me to say so, this is a piece of information like many other informations which he has conveyed to me from the Bar to the Bench, information which I knew before. The enthusiasm of the Hon'ble Revenue Minister, the suavity of the Hon'ble Home Minister, the worldly wiseness of the Hon'ble Finance Minister, the ability with which the Accountant General assured you that two and two make four when we, other mortals, had the impression that two and two make only three and a half, all this, I am sure, gentlemen, must have impressed you.

Then the active silence of the restrained Minister must have impressed you and must have given you indication of the usual persuasiveness with which he would have expressed his sympathy with you if he had not been restrained. I am sure that with wider knowledge of the world and with contact with each other and with us you gentlemen will get a larger perspective of life, a more charitable view of things, and will believe that those who appear to you to have the only merit of drawing what to you appear large salaries have other merit also and are as disinterested as you are. This is my great hope and that I consider to be the great use of this Assembly. Gentlemen, I met you as acquaintances; I hope that we are parting as friends. I thank you once again, and invoke on you all and on this Assembly the blessings of the Almighty God who is the same to you and to me, and who in the words of Moulana Roomi یگے ھست و دگر نیست جزاُو ..

After delivering the above speech in reply to the vote of thanks the Hon'ble President read the following order of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur both in English and Urdu, all up standing:

ORDER:

Under Section 20 of Regulation No. I of 1991, We hereby command that the Srinagar Session of the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly do stand prorogued until such date as shall be hereafter fixed by Us.

SRINAGAR:
The 2nd November 1934.

(Sd.) HARISINGH,
MAHARAJA,
G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., A. D. C.,
of Jammu and Kashmir.

The first session of the Assembly came to an end and the Assembly was prorogued.

VOLUME II.

ERRATA.

Page.	Line.		Read.		Wrong.
227	1st	..	State	*for*	Staee
227	3rd	..	Saturday	,,	Mday
228	31st	..	published	,,	publisded
229	32nd	..	Kashmiri	,,	Kashmir
235	24th	..	educational	,,	aducational
236	23rd	..	Question No. 215	,,	Q. D. No. 190
237	18th	..	Muslim	,,	Musllim
239	last line	..	equal in rank to	,,	equal to in rank
240	18th	..	Dunera	,,	Bunera
240	37th	..	long	,,	lon
243	5th	..	behove	,,	behave
243	14th	..	delete the words "and thus"		
243	29th	..	syphilis	,,	syphlis
245	3rd	..	paralysis	,,	peralysis
248	38th	..	syphilis	,,	syphlis
250	8th	..	check	,,	cheek
250	20th	..	practise	,,	practice
259	36th	..	ensue	,,	ensure
259	40th	..	woollen	,,	woolen
269	8th	..	spent	,,	spend
269	13th	..	the	,,	this
269	22nd	..	Industries	,,	Idustries
269	32nd	..	art and craft	,,	Art craft
269	34th	..	The Industrial Exhibition which held	,,	The Industrial Exhibition held
271	6th	..	delete "and" before "attempting"		
271	12th	..	suffering from an epidemic disease. In the allopathic system of medicine	,,	suffering from an epidemic disease in the allopathic system of medicine.
273	1st	..	delete the words " up to "		
273	34th	..	delete "(b) "		

Page.	Line.		Read.		Wrong.
276	13th	..	question No. 40	*for*	question No 202 (Q. D.)
277	27th	..	included	,,	includes
279	17th	..	Why are girls deputed	,,	Why girls deputed
280	10th	..	moved to do so?	,,	moved to go so?
280	15th	..	reforming offenders into useful members of the society.	,,	reforming offenders useful members of the society.
280	29th	..	ban on the export	,,	ban of the export
282	19th	..	began	,,	bagan
283	7th	..	provision	,,	provison
284	15th	..	depression or financial difficulties	,,	depression of financial difficulties.
284	31st	..	could	,,	can
287	19th	..	are	,,	is
288	30th	..	single	,,	simple
290	29th	..	blankets	,,	baskets
293	42nd	..	is	,,	produces
293	44th	..	cottage	,,	ootage
294	8th	..	go	,,	got
294	16th	..	or	,,	of
295	6th	..	form	,,	from
299	10th	..	express	,,	expreas
300 301 302	37th, 28th, 27th		marketing	,,	marketting
308	4th	..	delete "but"		
309	27th	..	teacher	,,	eacher
312	4th	..	(c)	,,	(d)
314	21st	..	have	,,	has
316	1st	..	(d)	,,	(c)
316	6th	..	After line 6th (b) Yes add: "(c) The names of the participants cannot be disclosed".		
316	8th	..	(d)	,,	(c)
316	29th	..	consideration	,,	onsideration

Page.	Line		Read.		Wrong.
316	31st	..	question No. 125	*for*	question No. 412 serial No. 125.
318	5th	..	unit	,,	uinit
318	12th	..	border	,,	boarder
318	last line	..	Question No.	,,	Question No. 177
320	35th	..	How	,,	Ho
322	23rd	..	affects	,,	effects
325	33rd	..	is not fair	,,	if not fair
326	27th	..	removal	,,	remova
328	2nd	..	affects	,,	effects
332	22nd	..	Delete the lines begining with the words "Once in Amritsar" and ending with the words "health of the people".		
341	3rd	..	dearth	,,	dirth
342	10th	..	there	,,	their
343	6th	..	fauna	,,	fawna
343	13th	..	charming scenery	,,	charming sceneries
343	15th	..	Alberuni	,,	Albiruni
344	5th	..	foot	,,	feet
344	27th	..	poet	,,	peot
346	31st	..	attract	,,	ttract
348	2nd	..	may be created	,,	may be completed
351	22nd	..	mango	,,	mangoe
354	9th	..	Question No. 14	,,	Question No. 43 serial No. 14.
355	7th	..	Question No. 14	,,	Question No. 43 serial No. 14.
367	3rd	..	dug	,,	ug
371	36th	..	has	,,	have
372	15th	..	though	,,	thought
372	15th	..	embroynic	,,	embryo
375	15th	..	Municipalities	,,	Municipalitie
381	25th	..	apparently	,,	apparantly
385	10th	..	excepting	,,	accepting
386	29th	..	has	,,	have
390	40th	..	proportion	,,	properti on

Page.	Line.	Read		Wrong
392	1st	.. ignorance	*for*	ignorants
392	37th	.. beneficent	,,	beneficient
393	5th	.. dwellers	,,	dewellers
393	12th	.. to	,,	for
393	27th	.. I am sure	,,	I sure
393	39th	.. as according to our religion	,,	as according our religion
396	29th	.. inadvertently	,,	inadvertantly
396	32nd	.. delete "not"		
397	17th	.. citizens	,,	zitizens
401	23rd	.. desirability or otherwise	,,	desirability of otherwise
402	12th	.. subordinates	,,	subordinate
403	35th	.. raised	,,	raise
404	10th	.. entrants	,,	extrants
406	23rd	.. exists	,,	exist
409	31st	.. delete "(a)"		
410	12th	.. insert "no" before Government		
417	8th	.. this	,,	his
418	2nd	.. "its" before being printed	,,	"it" before being printed
419	5th	.. the Regulation will be translate.l	,,	the Regulation be translated
419	19th	.. objection	,,	objeetion
421	19th	.. awfully	,,	awefully
423	8th	.. decision	,,	dicision
424	31st	.. buoyant	,,	buyoant
425	18th	.. have	,,	has
426	8th	.. would have been a dull affair	,,	would have a duil affair
427	26th	.. lovable	,,	loveable
430	30th	.. to drag their children out to look at me	,,	to drag out their children out to look at me
431	11th	.. my ever helpful	,,	my every helpful
432	19th	.. delete "up"		